THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1879. NO. 315.

IN THE CAPITOL.

CENTERED IN THE KELLOGG CASE.

The Perjury Comes In Just as Natural as in the Days of Old—The House Grappling with its Elephants—Fitz-John Porter to Lie Over Until Next December.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The old days of perjury and subornation of perjury seem to have come upon us again. The Louisiana witnesses, gifted in villainy, versatile and thrifty, are with us once more; and, though fate were engaged in contributing sweets to the sweet, Jim Anderson, the renowned and likewise red-headed witness, is also here. The Louisiana witnesses alluded to have arrived in response to subpœnas issued by the special senate committee engaged in the investigation of the contested election case of Spofford versus Kellogg, and the examination of these unrivaled wretches promises to result in some odorous developments. Mr. Spofford, whose seat Kellogg now occupies, in taking evidence before the republican committee of the last senate and on his own account, had secured the affidavits of quite a number of witnesses, some of whom had succumbed to Kellogg's bribery, while others had knowledge of the fact. These the committee, at his request, served with subpœnas, and they arrived here a day or two ago. But they did not come in the capacity of lonely orphans. By some means Kellogg managed to discover upon whom subpœnas had been served, and after a hurried consultation with his party friends here, word went forth to New Orleans, and straightway the aforesaid witnesses were hemmed in and surrounded by his trenchmen before they boarded the railway trains, and when the procession arrived here it was discovered that one of Kellogg's partisans was field marshal, while others acted as body-guard. Perhaps the nature of the arts used upon Judge Spofford's witnesses may come out during the investigation; perhaps it may not, but it is certain they have not been free from the influence of the Kellogg sharpers since they left New Orleans, and since they arrived here they have been literally besieged and beset with these street attorneys, who are working in Kellogg's interest. The result of this was seen yesterday in the examination of a fellow named Johnson. This witness had already made an affidavit in New Orleans, but he made it convenient, after the coaching he received here, to swear directly contrary to the averments in that document. To-day Johnson was arrested for perjury, and he will probably be dealt with—but to what end? It seems to me to be the very refinement of absurdity. It is like arresting Vanderbilt for spending seventy-five cents. The Louisiana witnesses were born liars and they can't help themselves. With them it is neither a habit nor a disease, but an inheritance. This was made apparent during the investigation, when even those who appeared to make strenuous efforts to tell the truth, swore to the contrary for either side. To-day the committee had on the stand a mulatto named, Delacey, who was quite as expert in the use of his tongue as others of his tribe, and it is possible he will share Johnson's fate. It is impossible to describe to you the unblushing effrontery with which these people lie. Delacey flew in the face of his own affidavit and in the face of statements made a few moments before he took the stand. In my opinion, Kellogg has carried this sort of tactics too far. It will react—if, indeed, in the case of Kellogg there could be any such thing as a reaction—and result, beyond all question, in his ejection from the senate.

In the Ohio canvass, which will be of the sultriest sort, none of the profe sed or real friends of Grant will take a hand, and some of the more outspoken do not hesitate to express the hope that, through the defeat of Foster, John Sherman may learn that he is not as important a factor in the politics of the country as he would have his friends believe. General Beattie says he will take no active part in the canvass and you may be sure that neither Blaine nor Conkling can be induced to enter the field. General Ewing fired the first gun in what promises to be an audacious campaign by ordering the removal of John G. Thompson as chairman of the democratic state committee. Thompson is the voluble party who made so much fuss with his mouth just prior to the nomination, and is Thurman's right hand man. Colonel Len. Harris, of Cincinnati, has been put in John's shoes. The democratic nominee has already begun to bristle up, and you may be sure that he will use the Ohio vernacular to some purpose and handle the republicans without gloves. General Ewing says that all the greenback boiters, with perhaps the exception of Sam Cary, will come in, and the democratic party will go to the polls with a solid front.

Corbin's probable confirmation by the democrats as chief justice of Utah, turns upon a curious fact. He has threatened to return to South Carolina in case he is rejected, and this probability has caused prominent citizens of that state to telegraph here praying that he be sent to Utah. I am sure you will add your advice to the petitions of these much-bedeviled people.

FEDERAL FACTS.

The Proceedings in the House—The Kellogg Case, Etc.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The house went into committee of the whole on the bill making additional appropriations for the service of the postoffice department.

The bill was read by sections, and Mr. Keifer offered as a substitute for the bill an amendment appropriating, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, $353,000 for the payment of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June, 1880, and $70,000 for the payment of the increased salaries of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June, 1879.

Mr. Cox moved to increase the appropriation from $353,000 to $115,000. A discussion ensued, after which Mr. Cox's motion was agreed to. After further discussion the committee arose, and the bill was reported to the house.

Mr. Keifer's substitute as amended by Mr. Cox's amendment, was adopted. The bill was then passed, and the house adjourned.

The senate committee on privileges and elections resumed the examination of witnesses in the Spofford-Kellogg case. The first witness examined was William Johnston Delacy (mulatto), who was a member from Rapides parish of the legislature that elected Kellogg. An affidavit was shown witness purporting to have been signed by witness before Judge Pruijssen in which he states that Smith, who was afterwards collector of New Orleans, had threw the envelope on his desk sealed, and that he re-opened it and found it to contain money. Also, that members had been offered from $200 to $250 for their vote and that several who had been so promised had got nothing and that he himself got $200 for voting for Kellogg. Witness denied the signature and body of affidavit as his hand-writing. Witness had previously denied that he had received any money for voting for Kellogg. An affidavit will be used to contradict him.

Mr. Delacey testified to making an affidavit in New Orleans at the instigation of Mr. Ward, acting for Mr. Spofford, in which he alleged attempts at bribery for voting for Mr. Kellogg. Witness did vote for Mr. Kellogg, but never received money. Afterwards witness received $500 for himself, and drew his colleague's money. It came from Robertson, democratic senator through Dimas, as agent. Mr. Spofford had a sufficient number of votes to elect him before Delacey, his fifteen for twenty comrades were trumped up, but the argument used was that Spofford wanted every republican member's vote, in order to avoid any cavil in Washington as to his total. The witness had never before seen the affidavit before the committee. It was signed Demacey. He spells his name Delacey, and claims to be a grand son of Sir Hugh Delacey, of Ireland.

Charles Cavanac identified the affidavit in the evidence as the one signed by Delacey and sworn to before a magistrate.

Thos. Murray was recalled and swore that Delacy told him fifteen minutes before going on the stand that he would swear to the affidavit. Adjourned.

Joseph J. Johnson, one of the witnesses in support of the Kellogg case, was to-day arrested charged with committing perjury by false swearing before that committee. Among other things, that he did not dictate a single line or word in the affidavit offered in evidence before that committee.

The house committee met today, but did not conclude the consideration of the appropriation bills. A meeting will be held on Monday, when it is expected the legislative bill will be completed and reported to the house for passage. No contest will arise on this bill, as no political measures are attached to it.

Chairman Sparks, of the house military committee, says his committee will not take action on the Fitz-John Porter case at this session.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Floods in Italy—Solovieff to Hang—Etna's Eruption.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Ostiglia says the whole course of the Mencio below Mantua is lined with vast lagoons. The greatest damage is at Malara, fifteen miles below Mantua, where the Po has formed a lake thirty kilometres long and fifteen wide. The inhabitants of the flooded districts are encamped on embankments. Thousands of acres of vines, rye and wheat have been ruined. The pecuniary loss far exceeds that by the great floods of 1872.

LONDON, June 7.—The Sportsman, though speaking favorably of Parole's prospects for the Ascot stakes, says he has not been doing any hard work lately; is probably getting stale and requires easing somewhat.

France and England have agreed to abstain from interference in the Egyptian administration, and will not require the appointment of the European ministers or comptrollers-general, but they will hold the khedive responsible for the consequences of his acts.

The Times' Paris correspondent announces that M. De Lesseps has resolved to be present in January at the beginning of the work on the Darien canal.

Spain has demanded satisfaction from San Domingo for the shooting of two generals, at Puerto Plata, who had sought the protection of the Spanish representatives.

The eruption of Mt. Etna is diminishing, and the spreading of lava has almost ceased, although one stream continues to flow towards the river Alcantara, at an average rate of 15 metres per hour. Loud rumblings and dense smoke continue, and it is feared that the lull is only temporary.

M. Blanqui, French socialist, has been pardoned.

The Russian supreme tribunal yesterday declared Alexander Solovieff guilty of belonging to a criminal association, the object of which is to overthrow the state. After recapitulating the facts of his attempt on the life of the czar, the judgment of the court sentences Solovieff to death by hanging, after the deprivation of his civil rights.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the university of Oxford will confer the degree of D. C. L. on Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to Russia; Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, first lord of admiralty, and Ivan Tougeneiff, Russian novelist.

The divers have recovered the bodies of three men from the cabin of the Hamburg-American steamship Pomerania, sunk by a collision with the Welsh bark Moel, on the night of November 25, 1878, off Folkestone.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Reuter agency, says the government has informed the powers that the refusal of Aleko Pasha, the governor of Roumelia, to wear the fez, was a violation of the engagements between him and the porte. In the case of Kellogg there could be any such thing as a reaction—and result, beyond all question, in his ejection from the senate.

LONDON, June 7.—The Statist in referring to the failure of David, Stewart & Co., of Liverpool, says hopes are entertained that the firm of Manchester bankers, which was thought to be involved in the Liverpool failure, will be able to escape suspension, its largest creditors having arranged to take up its bills and assistance from the banks being, therefore, expected. But the gradual liquidation of the banking firm can hardly be avoided. The cause of the difficulties is a lock up of capital. It is not probable that even in the worst event the matter will have important consequence in London, but in Manchester other failures are expected to follow, and it is said that the poor Irish emigrants who are in the habit of sending money to their friends at home will be heavy sufferers by the Liverpool failure.

Louisiana's State Debt.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—A conference was held yesterday between the convention state debt committee and the representatives of New York boudholders, who proposed to accept three per cent interest for five years, four per cent for five years, five per cent for ten years and seven per cent after the lapse of twenty years on the face value of bonds. A member of the committee said the highest figure that they would agree to pay was 50 per cent of the debt and four per cent interest. No agreement was reached. A member of the committee says that the proposal of the holders of three millions to accept seventy-five cents on the dollar of the face value of the present bonds, with four per cent interest, was rejected.

Life Insurance Legislation.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—The governor signed the bill amending the act for incorporating the life, health and casualty insurance companies. It denies to the life insurance companies the authority to make any insurance other than on the lives of persons, and authorizes the formation of companies to make any three of the following kinds of insurance: First, Upon the health of persons. Second, Against the injury, disablement or death of persons resulting from traveling or general accidents by land or water. Third, guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding places of public or private trust. Fourth, upon the lives of horses, cattle and other live stock. Fifth, upon plate glass. Sixth, upon steamboat boilers against explosions.

The Sculling Champions.

LONDON, June 7.—The Sporting Life says Hanlon and Elliott are in splendid health, and within three or four pounds of their rowing weight. In the presence of a large number of people Hanlon yesterday twice did full distance, from High Level bridge to Scotswood, in the most satisfactory manner. His rowing is faultless, and any amount of money is forthcoming on his chance at 2 to 1. Mr. Elliott yesterday rowed over the course, at full speed, the entire distance. He made 36 to 38 strokes per minute, and with his long slide made his boat travel rapidly.

Imigrants from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Every European vessel is bringing into this port hundreds of steerage passengers, who are immigrants. Seven hundred and eighty-six immigrants, mainly Swedes and Norwegians, who came over in the Adriatic, went west to-day to settle up farms in Kansas. Up to Saturday last 40,597 immigrants had arrived in New York since January 1, being an excess of 12,449 over the same period of last year. Of this number, 18,328 arrived in May, being nearly 7,000 in excess of the arrivals in the same month of last year. The commissioners regard, the class of immigrants as superior.

A General Pardon.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, June 7.—The North German Gazette announces that on the occasion of his golden wedding, Emperor William intends to grant pardons and commutations on an unusually extensive scale, including, upon certain conditions, persons sentenced for offences against himself immediately subsequent to Nobeling's attempt, and persons who evaded military service by emigrating.

The bundesrath has approved the treaty with Samoa.

The Codification of the Laws.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A meeting of the international code committee of America was held here yesterday evening, and delegates appointed to the conference of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations, to be held in London, August 11, 1879.

Congressional Nominations

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The workingmen nominated Clitus Barbour for congress from the first district, and rescinded the nomination of P. J. Happer, from the second district, and placed E. B. Williams, of Eldorado county, in his place.

A DESERTED VILLAGE

WHERE DEATH REIGNS SUPREME.

A Visit to the Stricken Vermont Village—Its Frightful Sanitary Condition—Diphtheria the Cause of the Fearful Mortality—Medical Opinions.

New York Herald.

NEWARK, VT., June 4.—Probably no more "deserted village" could be found in New England than the little settlement which has been lifted from its obscurity by the epidemic, said to have been caused by drinking water from a brook poisoned by decayed animal matter, and to which eight children fell victims. It stands in a desolate plain at the confluence of three little streams, which are feeders of the Pasumpsic river. The houses are the merest hovels, many of them in the last stages of decay and decomposition.

The school-house, which has been the principal point of interest in the tragedy is a low, square, unpainted building, standing about fifteen feet back from the highway. The east end is so sunken that the accumulated water from rain or snow runs down from the adjoining hill, and after beating against the wall runs in at the door and escapes through cracks in the floor. The other three sides of the rude structure are underpinned with huge stones and the interstices filled up with earth, thus shutting off ventilation from that section. On entering the building there was a sensation of dampness and mustiness which was positively oppressive and disagreeable to the senses. Rough and damp benches stood in rows, about a dozen in all, and beyond some wreaths of evergreens, mottoes, etc., constitute all the furniture of the place.

Out of the rear window could be seen the poisoned brook, some twenty feet away. Between it and the school-house lie several pools of stagnant water, whose vapors were wafted to the point of observation and whose offensive and poisonous contents forced their passage through the earthen embankment on which the structure stands. It was evident that the building stood over ground naturally swampy and within which the natural outflow was checked and held to stagnate by the thick walls. The school-house privy stands high upon blocks, a little nearer the highway than the school-house and not over eight feet northeast of the school-house door. About eight rods further north a road and bridge leading to the house of James H. Cheney cross the brook, and about three rods further up the brook and seven or eight feet from its bank is the spot where the dead colt was first buried. About five rods south and upon a gravelly knoll is the place to which it was afterward removed. Some fifty or sixty rods to the northwest, upon a hill, was Mr. Cheney's potato field. Mr. Cheney's farm buildings are about eight rods from the brook, up a sharp elevation, and from his barn-yard flows down the brook, just above the bridge, the contents of a drain that carries a small quantity of thick, putrid liquid. The water drank by the children was taken both above and below this Cheney bridge, and also directly back of the school house.

The school term began April 12, just as the winter snows had melted and the warm weather set in. The atmosphere was very thick that week and the weather more than usually warm. Any latent poisons would naturally be brought out, and the heat would, of course, produce exhalations from the stagnant ponds and poisoned brook. Before the school began, early in April, Emma Carpenter had diphtheria, recovering about May 1. A little later Eugene Carpenter had the same disease, and had not fully recovered when the school opened. Both children attended school, and wore the same clothing, without disinfecting, that they had worn in their illness, which in neither case was very conspicuous. The Wednesday afternoon following the first child was taken with dangerous symptoms, and by Friday morning seventeen out of the twenty-two in attendance were more or less ill.

A tour among the families which were visited by death in the sudden manner already familiar to the readers of the Herald, shows that there is a slight difference of opinion as to the causes of death, some attributing it to diphtheria and others to poison acting directly on the system. There is only one opinion, however, as to the primary cause; all believe it to be the defiled water of the brook, the malady created no doubt being increased in virulence by exhalations from the stagnant pools and the defects in the drainage.

Mr. John Cole, a farmer, whose house stands near an old mill yard, around which is a considerable accumulation of decayed vegetable matter, said:

"My little son, Alvah E. Cole, four and one-half years of age, drank a great deal of water from the brook every day till he came home Wednesday, the 15th; he complained some that night, but was brighter the next morning. I went away about ten A. M. Thursday; he then seemed quite well and playful; I got back in about three hours; he was then delirious; didn't know me nor his mother, and was out of his head until he died, the 20th; he vomited hard all along, complaining of his stomach more than his throat. It hurt him to open his mouth, but he swallowed easily. His throat was white. He had bloody discharges from his nostrils and mouth, and the discharges from his bowels were black, horribly offensive, and left an adhesive sediment. I never knew of any diphtheria in the neighborhood before. My boy Frank, six and a half years old, was taken in the same way on the 15th, but has recovered. He didn't drink much of the water." The little boy, Frank, stated that "the water tasted bitter, and the teacher said its odor was so offensive that she could not drink it."

Mr. John G. Aldrich made the following heart-rending statement:

"I had five children three weeks ago—Fred, twelve years old; James, eight years old; Jennie, five years old; Willie, three years old, and Mary, the baby, eight months; they were all carried off; Jimmy was the first that went to school, and was taken sick on Wednesday afternoon; cried to go home, but the teacher kept him; he said his head ached; he was very hot, sick at his stomach, and vomiting bad looking stuff; went out of his head that night, and never knew any of us till he died the next Tuesday; there was white in his throat, and he had blood discharges from his nose; nothing passed his bowels during his illness; he smelt so badly I could hardly bear to carry him after the first day, and he seemed to almost fall to pieces as soon as he died; it was awful; Dr. Mooney said it was diphtheria, and gave potash; Jennie was taken the Saturday after, and Willie the same night; Jennie died the next Wednesday, and Willie Thursday; Fred was taken the next day after Jennie and lived eleven days; Mary was taken the same day and died the same day; the mother gave up the day Jennie died, and was out of her head like the rest, and had the same disease; we had to wean the baby and that and the sickness killed it; we had to send it to Carpenter's, and it died over there; the children complained of the water—said it made them sick every time they drank it; they were all sick in the same manner; the stuff inside their heads ran down their throats and poisoned them; Dr. Carpenter doctored them all for diphtheria."

The poor mother sat by, the very picture of despair and desolation, as this dark picture was unfolding, and said not a word.

Mr. Cheney, a prosperous farmer and the most intelligent man that was seen in the neighborhood, pointed out to the newspaper men the locations and places of interest in the tragedy. He said the colt died by accident, not disease, in January, 1878, and was taken up and reburied the following May. He also stated that the brook was well stocked with trout, both above and below his bridge, and, as no dead fish had ever been seen the brook could not have been poisoned.

Besides the children already mentioned, E. D. Morris lost two, five and seven years of age respectively, and Lorenzo Wilson one, five years old. Out of twenty-two children attending the school eight have died and nine others have been sick, but the latter are convalescent. There have been three deaths of children not attending the school who did not drink of the water. There have also been some twenty cases of well defined diphtheria among the parents and nurses of the sick children, but no deaths.

The best medical opinion unites on the theory that the water is not the cause of the distemper. No doubt it may have contributed; but the proofs of well defined cases of diphtheria are too strong and too clearly set forth by the people of the stricken town to leave any doubt on the mind of an intelligent investigator. The analysis of the water, which will soon be made public, will doubtless show the existence of decayed animal matter and poisonous drainage from Cheney's farm yard; but it is doubted if these alone could be found in sufficient quantity in running water to cause death. The causes are a lack of drainage, foul air from the swamp and the cesspools under the building and an absence of personal cleanliness, all aggravated by the sudden heat of the weather.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

The Argument in the Duer Case—Murders, Lawsuits, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SNOW HILL, MD., June 7.—The proceedings in the Duer trial to-day were almost entirely taken up with the testimony of Dr. Truitt and C. C. Lloyd, a druggist of Newton, as to the medicines given Miss Hearn before her death, and especially as to the amount of chloral administered. Dr. Quinn, who assisted in the post mortem examination, testified that it revealed no cause of death other than the wound. And Mrs. Indiana Dennis, called by the state, repeated the conversation between Miss Duer and Miss Hearn on Thursday following the shooting, which has been heretofore given. Mr. Page then said the state rested its case, with the privilege of examining Miss Foster when she arrived. At the evening session Mr. Parnell opened for the defense, saying they would admit that the pistol was discharged while in the hands of Miss Duer, but denied that this shooting was wilful and felonious and that death was the result of the wound. Louisa Bayley, W. J. S. Clark and Mr. Duer, father of the prisoner, were then called and examined by the defense, but nothing important was elicited.

Several other witnesses were examined but without eliciting anything of importance. Miss Ella Bedsm was called for the defense and testified that the last night she sat up with Miss Hearn, was on Wednesday of the week before the week in which she died. Mr. Hearn and Mrs. Truitt were in the room; did not hear any conversation about the death of Ella; talked about the visit from Ella Foster, and about calling on the Hilliard girls. Mr. Page objected to this conversation. Mr. Crisfield insisted it was admissable as a contradiction to Mrs. Truitt, as they would by this and other witnesses show that Mrs. Truitt was mistaken both as to the time of the conversation and the conversation itself.

Mr. Page said the most that could be shown by this witness was that Mrs. Truitt was not present on the night she (Mrs. Truitt) said she was. Witness could not be allowed to detail the conversations had on other subjects. The court reserved its decision, and adjourned until Monday.

As the case now stands the state has shown a decrease in intimacy between Miss Hearn and her friend, a quarrel the night before the shooting, renewed apparently just before the time of the shooting, the illness of Miss Hearn after it, her dying declarations that it was wilfully and intentionally done, and the detailing of the prior attempt upon her life in Hearn's woods and that she died from nervous prostration, superinduced by a shock. On the other hand, the defense has laid before the jury the evidence showing Miss Duer's declarations at the time of the shooting; that it was unintentional and accidental; that the quarrel the night before never took place; that there was the same affectionate feeling between Miss Duer and the deceased when they met after the shooting as before, and that 21.60 grains of chloral were purchased for Miss Hearn; and so the case rests until Monday morning.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 7.— Wednesday night, at Las Vegos, the Italian who last fall murdered a Frenchman and a Mexican woman, who was sentenced to be hanged, but was subsequently allowed a new trial, and a Mexican who on Wednesday murdered a man, were taken from jail and hung in the public square by citizens. Both their bodies were still hanging yesterday morning.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, June 7.—The Lawrence house was destroyed by fire yesterday. The guests were compelled to make their escape from the upper stories by ladders. T. F. Kean, ex-conductor on the Michigan Central railroad, fell from the fourth story to the sidewalk, receiving fatal injuries. Loss, $45,000. Insured for half.

RIMOUSKI, Q., June 7.—A severe storm from the northeast set in at 10 o'clock last night blowing thirty-five miles an hour, and at 5 o'clock this morning it blew sixty-six miles. The schooners Mary Luce, Shamrock, St. Lawrence and Bateau Levis drifted ashore here. The wharf is badly damaged and several buildings blown down and carried away. The sea rolled into the streets washing away sidewalks, etc., and the streets were strewn with wrecked boats, etc. The lighthouse on the wharf was washed away and the railroad track torn up. The wind is abating.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7—The trial of Edward Parr for the murder of his daughter, Mrs. Susan Irwin, was concluded to-night, and the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

KINGSTON, June 7.—Three deaths have recently occurred from typhus fever in the family of John Hagerty, who lives near the village of Milton, in this county. A son was buried yesterday and other members of the family suffering from the same disease are not expected to live. It is stated and believed in the neighborhood that the trouble is occasioned by dead rats and other decaying matter in the well from which the family obtain their drinking water. The matter is causing considerable excitement in the vicinity, and a full investigation will doubtless be made.

Warmouth Expresses Himself.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—At the meeting of the convention committee on the state debt ex-Governor Warmouth explained the issues of the bonds under his administration, several of which had been declared fraudulent by the committee. He stated for the information of the committee that during his administration of the state government not a solitary bond was issued except in strict compliance with the law by the constituted authorities of the state and signed by the governor. That there was not now a solatary bond in existence issued under his administration but was issued in strict compliance with law and that they were valid obligations of the state and honest debts.

A Macon Affray.

MACON, GA., June 7.—Thursday afternoon at Haven's saloon, occurred a shooting scrape which came very near terminating fatally. The parties were a Mr. Miller, of Savannah, and a Mr. Janny, of South Carolina, who is well-known in Atlanta. They had a difficulty and Mr. Janny refusing to retract some remark he made about Mr. Miller, the latter fired at him, but, luckily for both the shots missed. There were no policemen about and it was half an hour before any arrest was made. Both parties had friends here who were ready to "see them out."

An Interesting Suit.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HARRISBURG, June 8. — The case of O'Hara vs. Stock, involving the right of the bishop to remove a priest, was argued in the supreme court here yesterday. It was originally tried in Williamsport where Bishop O'Hara, who claimed the right to dismiss Rev. Mr. Stock from the church, was defeated. The case has been before the supreme court eight years.

On the Rail.

Friday last as the "Gate City" engine on the Central railroad, with Tom Waterhouse at the throttle, came dashing along about twenty miles this side of Columbus, Ga., just after passing a covered bridge. Tom discovered something on the track. It was too late; the engine struck it: on went the air-brakes; train stopped, went back and at the bottom of a high embankment found the mutilated remains of an old negro—liquor.

WITH THE JURY.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE TYE TRIAL.

A Crowded Court-Room—The Prisoner Makes His Statement of the Affair—The Argument of Counsel—The Case Gone to the Jury—Waiting for the Verdict.

Fulton superior court met yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, Judge Speer, presiding. The fact that the Tye murder trial would conclude on this day brought a large attendance even at the early hour of opening. The prisoner appeared in very good spirits as he sat by his wife.

On the day previous, the evidence had been finished and all that remained to put the case in a condition for argument was the statement of the prisoner which had been postponed until this time at the request of his counsel.

Judge Hopkins offered in evidence a paper relative to the rent of the old slaughter-pen signed by the deceased and also by his son, W. C. Sparks. The defense did not object, and Judge Hopkins read the paper to the jury.

Mr. Tye first said to the jury:

"Gentlemen: Being unable to make a speech, and of rather a timid nature in public, I went to my cell last night and sat down in there and wrote out the facts of this case as near as I can remember them, and I will proceed to read them to you."

He then put his hand in his breast coat-pocket and drew forth four sheets of letter paper, on which were numerous erasures, and from them he read in rather a nervous manner, the main body of his statement, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: In the early party of last winter the city brought charges against me for keeping and maintaining a nuisance as to my slaughter-house on Wheat street. This caused some litigation, but I afterward made a proposition to them for a compromise. They accepted it. That compromise was that I should continue to butcher there until the last day of April, 1879, without molestation. To carry out this agreement with the city, I had to procure another place. This, I did. Mr. Coker proposed to rent me his place on the Airline railroad just outside the corporate limits. I told him I had some hesitancy in renting it on account of interfering with Billie Sparks, and that if it did I would not rent it. He assured me it would not. This was in the first days of April. The papers were drawn up and sent to me to sign, but I was not at home when they came. They were left with my brother who gave them to me when I went home. I took it to and said I would call at my bank and fix them. I did so, but before I did I went to see Billie about the place, whether it was all right with him for me to have the privileges of the place on the first day of May. He assured me that it was, when I told him what I wanted and would have to do. He just remarked, "All right; come ahead." I took it for granted that he was perfectly willing for me to go there. I did so—on the first of May—to commence work, and when the unfortunate thereon that day it was the least of my expectation of being molested or hindered from performing that duty I owed to myself and family, by any one. But, gentlemen, unfortunately it turned out different. I was molested there in the performance of my duty at a place where I believed and do yet believe I had a vested and undoubted right, by a man much my superior in strength and ability in a hand-to-hand encounter, swearing that before I should kill them I would kill me, or I should him; and not only threatened but attempted to put into execution what he had said he would do. He drew upon me a knife and made at me. And, under the circumstances, I was forced to do what I did. In doing this, as he advanced upon me, getting within a few feet of me with his knife drawn and saying, "I will fix you," I then fired. He wheeled just in the act and after I fired he walked into the slaughter-house and I went back to the fence and got up on the fence and sat there until he came out and remarked to me that I had shot him. I said to him: 'If I have you can't blame me, for you brought it all on yourself.' I got on my horse and rode into town and gave myself up.

"As to the statement the lady, Mrs. Mansfield, made, it was absolutely untrue.

"Now, gentlemen, with this I close. As to doing this act with any aforethought of malice, expressed or implied, I never did it; nor do I consider I did a wrong. But as for the regrets for having it to do, they are beyond my powers of thought or speech to express."

The prisoner then returned to his seat and placed his arm around the neck of his wife, who was weeping bitterly.

Judge Speer asked, after the prisoner had made his statement if counsel were ready to proceed with the argument and how they would arrange it.

Solicitor-General Hill—Mr. Calhoun will open for the state and I will conclude.

Judge Hopkins—We shall ask you to hear all three of us. Our speeches will not be long.

Judge Speer—Very well. I have no disposition to limit the number of speeches or the time alloted to them.

THE ARGUMENT

of the case was then entered upon. Mr. Patrick Calhoun opened the case for the state. He made a calm and lengthy speech, in which he presented various citations of law applicable to the facts of the homicide, in his opinion, and further made a very full statement of the proof in the case and the arguments they presented in favor of the theory of the state that this was murder, and not justifiable homicide. Mr. Calhoun spoke with deliberation and earnestly and was much complimented upon the method and excellence of his argument.

COLONEL JOHN T. GLENN

made the first argument in behalf of the defense. In the clear, concise style which is peculiar to himself, Mr. Glenn proceeded to fully set forth the character of the case, as developed from the mouths of the witnesses, and to discuss the law under which the jury must render its verdict, in conjunction with the evidence. Mr. Glenn then turned his attention to the facts, and claimed that the killing of Sparks was done by Tye purely in self-defense. He grouped the circumstances of the killing so that, considering the declarations of Sparks previously and his conduct towards Tye, it was a situation that ought to have raised the fears of a reasonable man and led him to believe that it was necessary for him to fire on Sparks in order to repel a murderous attack. With exceeding force Mr. Glenn argued all the exculpatory circumstances proven in the case and made up a most skilful picture of self-defensive killing. Mr. Glenn insisted that in every instance and in every particular of the tragedy the defendant acted in a calm, reasonable, yielding and peaceful manner up to the very point when he either had to fly ignominously from the scene, or do exactly what he did. The truth of the case, he insisted, was that Tye did not want to harm Sparks and would have retreated had not the latter advanced upon him with the drawn knife and the murderous alternative proposition, "before you butcher here this evening I will kill you, or you will kill me!"

Mr. Glenn's was a close and logical argument and very fully presented the general and special matters relied upon for the defense.

COL. B. F. ABBOTT,

upon the re-assembling of court from its dinner adjournment, began the second argument for the defense. Col. Abbott confined himself more particularly to the facts in the case, and upon them made a most admirable speech. He showed the right of Tye to be at the slaughter-pen, and to there pursue his legitimate business. He argued that Sparks had no rights there, and no business there, unless as the employe or agent of his son. But Tye and Wm. C. Sparks had an understanding, and hence John W. Sparks was in the wrong in seeking, in any shape, to molest Tye. It was a premeditated act of aggression. It was in pursuance of the threat Sparks had made to J. H. Smith, weeks before, that Drew Tye should not butcher at that place, and if he came there he would put him away from there. That fatal day when he saw Tye go to the pen he hastily called for his umbrella and went over there. For what? He went there to execute his threat. He went to put Drew Tye off the place. He knew that Tye had a right there; he knew that he had no right to interfere with him, but by reason of his anger and his superior strength he determined to take the law into his own hands and others his own vengeance. He spoke angrily to Tye, and was replied to in a mild tone and respectfully. He rejoined by a threat and the gage of battle, "You will kill me or I will kill you." Sparks made the attack, and put Tye's life in jeopardy. Tye retreated, and at the second attack fired and shot the deceased. Upon these and the surrounding facts Mr. Abbott made a most exhaustive exposition of the theory of the defense and succeeded in holding the closest attention of the jury.

JUDGE HOPKINS

began the concluding argument for the defense about 4 p. m. He was in better voice and strength than usual and spoke with warmth and eloquence. His opening remarks were devoted to a very philosophical consideration of the relations of the law to the citizen and to society. Some of the sentences were as beautiful and true as anything in Seneca and in that portion of his remarks succeeding, in which he spoke of the relations between a father-in-law and a son-in-law, Judge Hopkins was peculiarly fortible and happy in thought and sentiment. Then turning to the law and facts of the case, he made a convincing argument upon every feature of the case, leaving nothing to conjecture and seeking to give light upon every construction that the facts would reasonably demand. He argued the entire case upon the theory of pure self-defense, and with all his masterly skill and almost invincible force presented before the minds of the jury the intensity of the feeling of danger which was upon Tye when he fired the fatal shot. Judge Hopkins insisted that a man must not be required, and the law did not require that he should act the coward, or wait until the assailant was in the very immediate act of killing him before he shot in his own defense. He argued the thorough exculpation of Tye by all the circumstances of the tragedy—a tragedy brought about by the passionate actions of the deceased. In closing, Judge Hopkins made a most touching invocation to the jury and asked the Great Judge of all men to guide them in the way of truth. During his speech, the jury were frequently moved to tears. The prisoner and his wife were much affected and listened with most anxious interest to his every word.

SOLICITOR GENERAL HILL

concluded the argument for the state. He found himself with the severe task of replying to the three able speeches just opposed to him and with the heavy responsibility of summoning up the entire case and developing in its totality the theory of the state. He went into the argument fully sensible of these facts, and with the determination to do his whole duty to the law and the state.

The first fact to which he directed the attention of the jury was to the previous arming of himself by Tye, and that the previous arming, taken in connection with his bitter hatred of the deceased, was, under the law, evidence of express malice. Why did he arm himself before and go to a place where he knew his father-in-law was, knowing that they were not on good terms? Did he expect the difficulty, and was he prepared to get the advantage in it? He argued that Tye had prepared for any such emergency, and in pursuance of his own previous threat, he was going in a condition, armed, to kill Sparks should the latter give him the slightest provocation. Mr. Hill referred fully to the law of homicides, and applied it to the circumstances of the killing, as proven.

Mr. Hill argued vigorously against the idea that Tye felt the urgent and pressing danger at the time of the killing that counsel for the defendant had insisted upon. He stood there nine feet away from his assailant who was armed, if armed at all, with only a pocket-knife while he had a pistol with which to defend himself should the assault become pressing. That he should, under such circumstances, feel compelled to kill Sparks, who was in the act of turning away from him, was simply preposterous. Mr. Hill argued from the proof that Sparks was not armed at all and that in fact he had left his knife in the new slaughter-house.

Mr. Hill then continued to take up fact after fact of the homicide and argued with vigor every feature that pointed to the complete unjustifiable character of the crime. He was close, clear and logical and seemed to be full of solicitude that the jury should see all the facts in their truth and their real relation to each other. Mr. Hill was frequently eloquent in his characterization of the circumstances and situations of the killing and made a visible impression upon the jury. He disclaimed very properly any desire to pursue the defendant vindictively but he passionately upheld the sacredness of the law and the duty that its violators should suffer the penalties of their crimes.

JUDGE SPEER'S CHARGE.

Upon the conclusion of the argument at 8:30 p.m. Judge Speer delivered a clear and well considered written charge to the jury in which he covered every legal phase of the case made by the proof. The language of the deliverance was plain and precise and the legal distinctions and alternatives were given in a precise and easily apprehended manner.

After stating the issue presented between the state and the accused, Judge Speer explained the presumptions of law for and against the defendant at the several stages of the case. He gave the text of the entire law of murder as it stands in the code, and has been expounded by the supreme court of the state.

The charge was commended by all who heard it as eminently fair and impartial. It was a pains-taking exposition of the law applying to the facts developed in the trial of the case.

THE JURY DELIBERATING.

The jury returned at 9 p.m. precisely. They first went to the city court-room where supper had been prepared for them. After that they went into the secresy of the jury-room, and at the hour this is written are still deliberating. Should a verdict be found before midnight it will be received, otherwise it will go over until Monday.

READY TO REPORT.

At precisely eight minutes to 12 o'clock there was a rap at the door of the jury-room. Every ear was upon the alert in a moment. A bailiff opened the door and a voice from the room told him to send for the judge. Another bailiff was immediately dispatched for Judge Speer, who was at the Markham house.

A consultation of watches was held for the next few minutes and it soon became evident that Judge Speer could not reach the court room in time to receive the verdict. This fact was received with great disappointment by the spectators and by counsel. Judge Speer returned word that it was too late (then 12:05 a. m.) to receive any communication from the jury, and ordered that they be properly cared for until to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock, at which time the jury will report.

The Late Wedding.

Augusta News.

Augusta and Cartersville lay claim to the contracting parties, while Atlanta was yesterday the scene of one of the most elegant marriages ever witnessed in the state. At 11 o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian church, Dr. Irvine, of Augusta, and Rev. Mr. Smith, of Cartersville, officiating, Miss Bessie Fitzsimons, daughter of Marshal O. P. Fitzsimons, was married to Mr. T. W. Baxter. The bride and groom are representatives of our very best people, and among the attendants were quite a fair and beautiful delegation of Augusta ladies. Augusta never releases its claim on wandering fair ones, and while a number of friends were present to congratulate, many more at this distance waft equal wishes of happiness to the newly married couple in their pleasant northern tour and through the long journey of life.

Suit for Damages.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 8, 1879.

TOM EWING'S acceptance of the gubernatorial nomination of the democrats of Ohio, is characteristic of the man. He said: "I accept and thank the democracy "of Ohio for the unsought honor con- "ferred upon me. Victory will crown "our struggle for the supremacy of free- "men over the dollar and the bayonet."

THE khedive is in hot water. Prince Bismarck now threatens to take him in hand, and the French and English have not ceased to hurl ultimatums at him. He is trying to do without carpet-bag officials, but the big nations, acting in the interests of their subjects who hold Egyptian bonds, tell him that he must entrust the most important branches of his government to foreigners. This is hard luck, indeed.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, ready to-morrow morning, will be crowded full of news, gossip, humor and comment. Every interesting matter of the past week at home or abroad, will be presented. Its market reports, its summary of Washington news, its agricultural column and its crop ites from the cotton states are unexcelled in the south. The terms of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION are $1.50 a year; $1 for six months; to clubs of twenty $1 a year; single copies in wrappers five cents.

THE nominal debt of Louisiana that the constitutional convention is discussing, was about $24,000,000, but in 1874 a compromise cut it down to $12,000,000. A majority of the committee on state debt in the convention want to declare void about $8,000,000 of the $12,000,000 of state bonds, on the ground that the constitutional amendment of 1874 was never properly promulgated. There are innumerable plans before the committee for sifting or scaling the debt, but the New Orleans Picayune says they "are all impracticable. The object of every one "them is to avoid the payment of a "or the whole of the debt. There is "one practicable way of dealing "with the debt, and that is to stand by "the contract which the state has made "with the bondholders. It is an honest "and honorable way, and, in the end, "will prove to be the wisest one. If the "five and a half mills tax, which the "contract calls for, does not yield enough "to meet the interest on the bonds, the "bondholders will have to accept what it "does yield and be satisfied with it. "Neither they nor the world can com- "plain if the contract is complied with."

The Claims of Greece.

Greece, and Albania and Macedonia, all Turkey for that matter, and even the rest of Europe are in a state of uneasiness over the Greek question. Greece herself is procuring arms, gathering supplies, buying iron-clads and otherwise getting on a war footing, and the neighboring Turkish provinces are full of armed bands that obey no government. The situation is full of warning. The claims of Greece under the Berlin treaty have at present practically been referred to Turkey for settlement, and she of course will not do anything until coerced. If the powers do not soon bring affairs to a settlement, a fierce outbreak in Greece and the Hellenic provinces of Turkey is inevitable.

The twenty-fourth article of the Berlin treaty simply recommends the sultan to give Greece a good slice of territory inhabited by Hellenic people. It is only a recommendation, and now perfidious Albion says in substance that Greece is entitled to nothing because she did not put any troops in the field to break down the Turks. The fact is, Greece was kept out of the late war through the influence and promises of England. Lord Beaconsfield's government promised the little kingdom that England would take care of her claims if she would let the Ottomans alone; and the late action of England very naturally excites great indignation at Athens.

Greece is, however, not without a powerful friend. France is on deck again, and is inclined to see that the twenty-fourth article of the Berlin treaty is vitalized. She has officially addressed England in behalf of the Hellenic kingdom. Her note upon the subject is described as a sharp one; and the result is that the ambassadors at Constantinople have been stirring the sultan up to do something. The Italian people are also moving in behalf of Greece, and the Byron monument movement is inclining the popular mind of England towards Greece and against the Beaconsfield policy. This agitation in her behalf, reinforced by disorder and revolution in the territory claimed, will doubtless go on until at least Thessaly, Epirus and Crete are taken from the Ottomans and made over to the Grecian government.

California Politics.

The people from all nations and all parts of this nation that go to make up the voting population of distant and isolated California, have never been noted for keeping within party traces. The politics of the state have always been "mixed," and a square fight between the two philosophical parties of the day-between radicalism and conservativism, has rarely taken place. The present campaign is no exception to the general rule; it is in fact an aggravation of the eccentricities of the past. The new constitution, which is a mixture of the good and the bad, with no little of the vague or equivocal thrown in, calls for an election of all officers, and especially of a legislative and an executive department to put its provisions into operation. The republicans have gone openly instead of secretly into partnership with the corporations of the state, and will fight their battles, leaving the democrats their usual championship of the rights of the masses. The former being born revolutionists would nullify the new constitution; the latter would put it into operation, leaving to time the correction of any errors it may contain. The democrats should carry the state; the republicans certainly cannot. Two new parties will however put tickets before the people, and it may be that the voters will, to a great extent, ignore the old parties to choose between the two new ones. The first of these is the Kearney party, or the workingmen's party. It includes farmers, as well as artizans and laborers. Kearney is its dictator. It would put the new constitution into such vigorous operation that it would probably fall flat in the course of a single year. The "new constitution" party on the other hand believes in the instrument, but not in Kearney or his crowd. It is led by the San Francisco Chronicle—a paper that describes its party as "an uprising, which means that the people "must and will have an honest judiciary "and legislature, and an absolutely incorruptible railroad commission,—an uprising which means a firm determination to "put into office only such men as can be "relied upon to interpret the constitution "in the interest of the masses."

Clubs in the interest of the Chronicle's party are being organized all over the state, and a bitter feeling between it and the Kearney crowd has sprung up. It is plain that the noise of the campaign will arise from the conflicts between the two new parties. What will temporarily become of the two old parties it is difficult to say; but we are confident that if the democrats act wisely the people will a month or so from now see that they had better entrust the public business to a party that is alike conservative and responsible for its actions. The communism of the Kearneyites and the snobbery, toadyism and corruption of the republican party will certainly be apt to drive all intelligent and fair-minded men to either the democracy or the new constitution party.

Boys for the Naval Service.

A circular from the navy department informs us that the circular of April 8, 1875, relating to the enlistment of boys in the United States navy is rescinded, and boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years may enlist in the service provided they have the consent of their parents or guardians and are of robust frame, intelligent, and of perfectly sound and healthy constitution. Except in special cases, they must be able to read and write. An opportunity will shortly be offered those who desire to enlist their sons by the arrival of the United States steamer Wachusett at Pensacola, where the vessel will remain for a short time, but applications may be made to the navy department and to the commanding officer of any of the training ships.

Each boy upon presenting himself for enlistment must be accompanied by his father, or by his mother in case the father be deceased, or by his legally appointed guardian in case he has no father nor mother, their signature being required on the shipping articles to perfect the enlistment. The parent or guardian, however, who by reason of distance, infirmity or other causes, cannot accompany the son or ward to the place of enlistment, will be furnished, on written application to the commanding officer of either of the training ships or other vessels upon which enlistments are made, with duplicates of a printed form of declaration, oath, etc., by which the enlistment will be perfected, should the boy be accepted by the board of examining officers. All expenses of travel must be paid by the candidates, whether accepted or not. If the examining officers are of the opinion that the boy is in every respect fit for service, the engagement to serve continuously in the service until twenty-one years of age is to be read and explained to him, and if he voluntarily agrees to its terms, he is then, in the presence of a witness, to sign the agreement and be enlisted. The education of the boys will comprise the elements of an ordinary English education, alternating with practical seamanship and other professional occupations designed to prepare them for sailors in the navy. The boys will be enlisted as third-class boys, at the rate of $9.50 per month and one ration. While serving on the training ships, they may, if deserving, be promoted to the rating of second and first-class boys, at the pay of $10.50 and $11.50 per month, respectively, and on cruising vessels will be entitled to higher ratings, at the discretion of their commanding officers, as a reward of proficiency and good conduct. They will be furnished an outfit of clothing, the cost of which will be charged to their respective accounts, or the parents may purchase the necessary outfit from the paymaster of the ship themselves, and give to their sons. Boys enlisted to serve until twenty-one years of age will not be permitted to allot any part of their pay to parents or guardians, nor will they be allowed to draw any money from the paymaster for this purpose. They will be allowed to draw monthly, from the paymaster of the ship, one dollar for pocket money, if out of debt, and will be allowed liberty to go on shore, at the discretion of the commanding officer. They will be transferred to sea-going vessels as they become proficient, accompanied by the certificate of their commanding officer as to their conduct and qualifications. If recommended for honorable discharge upon the expiration of their enlistments, they will receive continuous-service certificates, which will entitle them to three months extra pay of their rating when discharged, and to the addition of one dollar per month to their pay, provided they re-enlist under such certificates for three years within three months from the dates thereof. Boys will not be discharged from the service until they have reached twenty-one years of age, except upon a medical survey, inaptitude for the service, or for misconduct. Those injured in the service, or having contracted a disease in the line of duty, will be entitled to the benefits of a pension.

MR. HAYES sleeps with his vetoes under his pillow.

THE unfortunate greenbackers in the house, who hid the balance of power in a cuspidore early in the session, have telegraphed to the greenback leaders in Ohio not to unite with the democrats. This advice will probably be followed by the persons to whom it is given, but the voters—well, you will hear of the voters at the election.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS is in San Francisco. He appears to be willing to attach himself to the Sherman boom for a small consideration.

BILL KERNAN and Bill Croffut are the Beaumont and Fletcher of our politics. They are by all odds the ablest poets in the procession—abler even than the Sweet Singer of Michigan, whose beautiful solos in verse have entranced every lover of the fanciful and the few in the land.

WE hear that the Central railroad will shortly inaugurate a series of summer excursions to Savannah and the "salts" at very cheap rates. These excursions will be a great convenience to those of our people who desire to snuff the sea breezes at intervals during the summer.

THE flabbiest boom in the entire collection is Blaine's. Between contumely and an untimely ambition, Mulligan's victim seems to be in a bad way.

IT will be time enough for the dogs to return to their mutton when they have contributed to the public school fund.

IT depends altogether upon the southern democrats whether the duty on quinine is removed at this session. The wholesale price of the drug is now about four dollars an ounce. As soon as congress adjourns the price will be put back to the old figures—six dollars an ounce. It will then be retailed to consumers at four cents a grain, or nearly twenty dollars an ounce.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, is informed that our early mail edition contains all the local news of Atlanta up to ten o'clock p. m. In addition it contains all the current news by mail and telegraph, with the exception of the midnight telegrams which are mainly devoted to foreign news. Our readers in Macon and points beyond will find the early edition every whit as fresh and as newsy as the edition with which our Atlanta subscribers are served. We observe that the Telegraph has discovered that the arrangement by which our subscribers are served with THE CONSTITUTION on the day of its publication was not prompted by a spirit of opposition towards our new evening contemporary, which we choose to regard as a coadjutor rather than as a rival.

IT would appear that John Sherman proposes to make the public debt a portion of his boom. To this end he is striving to make the latter as large as possible.

MR. BRISTOW remains surrounded by an obscurity too deep for even Edison's electric light to illumine.

NOW that the passenger agents have taken hold of the Grant boom the country may expect to see it liberally, judiciously and systematically advertised.

ARE the southern democrats prepared to take hold of the quinine infamy and deal with it as such things are usually dealt with by honest men? The country is waiting to see them move.

THE Hon Matt. Carpenter is supposed to be still chasing lightning bugs in Florida.

THE house is now devoting itself to private business during the morning hour. It appears to us that the quinine outrage is of far more importance to the people than private business.

POSTSCRIPT.

WELL, Ohio is all right.

PHELPS, of Connecticut, appears to be the billjones of the democratic party.

JOURNALISM is a sort of penned-up Utica after all.

HOWARD CARROLL wore Kellogg's umbrella to Columbus, Ohio, recently.

THE Ohio greenbackers appear to be in a sad state of turmoil.

SITTING BULL comes to the front again in time to give O. O. Howard a little exercise by chasing him around over the prairies and things.

THE impression is gaining ground that sweet Aggie Jenks is somehow mixed up in this veto business.

IN order to fully vanquish the Widow Oliver, the venerable Simon Cameron will be compelled to enter the lecture field.

PROFESSIONAL paragraphers have no politics. Their humor is too broad to rest quietly on one platform.

WE assure the democratic senators that they won't hurt the feelings of their constituents by giving McCrary the swan's neck.

THE radicals call Thurman the czar of the caucus. His friends allude to him as the huzza of the party.

A SAVANNAH man now claims to be the author of "Beautiful Snow." The census takers should remember this. If true, it entitles Georgia to another poet.

THE Princess Louise paints her own floors. The only trouble is she doesn't use a scrubbing brush and a saucer of soft soap. She is no true artist.

NO ATLANTA man can afford to take an office in Washington, while Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, is there guarding the interest of his constituents in their congressional district.

IF John Cockerill, of the Baltimore Gazette, gets in the habit of writing poetry all the rest of us might as well limber up and take a hand.

MRS. OATES'S new husband is supposed to be a man named Watkins. Of course it isn't the man who has so often trodden us all down "under two flags."

IN GENERAL.

—The late Baron Rotchchild has a shroud without a pocket in it.

—"Heavens and earth," cried Cetywayo, "there's Prince Napoleon—I surrender."

—The smallest sovereign in the world is the emperor of China, who measures only 4 feet 3 inches.

—Messrs. Moody and Sankey's "Hold the Fort" was played by the band of the besieged in Ekowe, Zululand, every Sunday.

—Mary Anderson's brother Joseph, a youth of seventeen, is suffering from the stage fever and is going to try his luck as an actor.

—Secretary Evarts is expected in Quebec about the same time as the duke of Argyll, and will accompany the vice regal party on their fishing excursion.

—Allen Thurman, Senator Thurman's son, says the ticket suits him exactly. He was afraid an effort would be made to crowd his father on the ticket, but now everything looks well again.

—Soon after receiving news of his nomination General Ewing sent by a messenger the news of his nomination to his wife, who is in Washington. She replied: "Your news is stale. Over twenty have called already to congratulate me, and now do you come home and congratulate me yourself."

—A process has been patented in Germany for retaining the aroma of ground coffee by pressing it into cakes in cast-iron moulds. The cakes, like those of chocolate, are crossed by lines that they may be broken into sizes needed for use. The volume of the coffee is reduced to less than one-third of the original bulk. Like chocolate, it is packed in tin foil for preservation.

—The correspondent of the London Standard says that after having received at dinner at the Russian embassy tidings of his election to the throne of Bulgaria, Prince Alexander the First—who is described as tall, good-looking, well-mannered, a good soldier, talker and dancer—repaired with some congenial friends to one of the swell cafes in the Unter-den-Linden, Berlin, and had a jolly celebration of the great event of the day.

—At the recent commencement of Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tennessee, the degree of master of arts was conferred by the faculty upon Miss Kate Lupton, because, as the chancellor said, "she had won it in a masterly manner, having passed most satisfactorily all the examinations to which the young men were subjected." Miss Lupton, whose father is a native of Frederick county, Virginia, completed with distinction the entire course for graduation in ten schools.

—When the vatican authorities vacated the quirinal, in obedience to the order issued by General Le Marmora, they took especial care first to deconsecrate all the chapels therein, and, consequently, Queen Margherita, zealous in her religious duties, has been compelled to go out in all weathers to perform them, and while princess, used to walk over with a lady and gentleman attendant to the little church of St. Andrea. The pope has now given orders for the consecration of a temporary chapel within the quirinal.

—The next race for which plucky little Parole is entered in England is the Ascot stakes handicap, to be run next Tuesday. The American horse is more heavily handicapped for this event than any other of the thirty-four runners entering, being obliged to carry 126 pounds. In the race will be Jester, the winner of the Cesarewitch handicap in Newmarket; Visconti, that took third place in the Derby this year, and Squirrel, that also ran in the Derby. Parole's performance must be especially fine to win this c a test.

—M. de Lesseps is seventy-four years old, but he looks fifty. He has a high, bold forehead, is rather thick set, with snow-white hair and moustache, and the piercing eye of an eagle. After the completion of the Suez canal he married Mlle. de Bragard, a very beautiful and accomplished lady, only forty years younger than himself. By his first wife he had two sons, by his second, seven children, the youngest an infant. He is a member of the academy of sciences, and a punctual attendant at its weekly meeting. His studies are now exclusively devoted to the subject of an interoceanic canal on this continent. M. de Lesseps has selected a spot on the barriers of the Suez canal for his burial place, and designated this motto to be inscribed on his tomb: Aperiam terram gentibus. (I will open the earth to the nations).

—Neal Dow is out in a caustic letter commenting on the recent "interview" with Governor Garcelon, of Maine, in THE CONSTITUTION. In reply to the allegation that "it is impossible to enforce the Maine law," Mr. Dow says "It is as well enforced as our other criminal laws are. It has absolutely abolished distilleries, breweries and wine factories; it has absolutely driven the liquor traffic out of all our rural districts, smaller towns and villages, and in the larger towns has driven it into dark, dirty, secret holes, kept almost exclusively by the lowest class of foreigners. It has reduced the sale of liquor in this state to at least one-tenth of what it was before." He adds, "There is no principle of government, no public policy more thoroughly settled in Maine than this. It is as firmly fixed here as the vote by ballot; as the registry law and the voting list and the free vote in order to secure an honest election. The legislature of Maine in 1877 without a dissenting vote passed an additional act of greater stringency than any which had preceded it; and the last legislature by a vote of 127 to 17 reaffirmed the whole policy of the Maine law, and anew gave in its adhesion to it."

The Ohio Campaign.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

The bankers will not contribute to the election of Ewing and Rice.

New York Evening Express, dem.

A democratic governor in Ohio this year means a democratic president in 1880.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

This platform of principles was highly eulogized by Ohio democrats before its authorship was known. It will gratify thousands of democrats in this state to know that Senator Thurman himself was the author and finisher of this faith, and this was Senator Thurman's triumph in the recent convention.

Washington Post, dem.

While General Tom Ewing was bravely doing a soldier's duty at the front during the war of the rebellion, Mr. Charles Foster was availing himself of the opportunities furnished by the war to build up his ample fortune in peace and quietness at home. But it will be safe to estimate that Ewing is only about one-sixteenth part as "loyal" as Foster.

Louisville Evening Post, dem.

But if Ewing succeeds, what then? Then the platform at Louisville will be repudiated. There will not only be an entire change of leaders in Ohio, but throughout the country. The hard money men will be superseded and placed under the band. Tilden, Bayard, Hancock, Lamar and Randall Gibson will be sent to the rear, and, under the lead of Ewing, and Voorhees, and Bland, and Beck, and Blackburn, the democracy will march to inevitable defeat in 1880.

Detroit Free Press, dem.

At this juncture, when democrats of nerve and brain are needed at the front—men who will proclaim to the people the devotion of the democracy to the freedom of the ballot, who will demand that the hands of the military be kept from elections and that juries be fairly drawn—a man like Thomas Ewing is peculiarly well chosen as the democratic standard-bearer in the great contest in Ohio. Fearless and outspoken, he will be in the thickest of the fight, and will lead the democratic hosts to a glorious victory.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, dem.

If General Ewing should be elected governor this fall he would probably take Mr. Thurman's seat in the senate and General Rice would become the actual governor. It is a mistake that Mr. Ewing's nomination means Mr. Thurman's presidency. On the contrary. Whatever the newspapers may say and however pleasant a face Mr. Thurman may make, we happen to know whereof we speak. Mr. Ewing's nomination is a great disappointment to Mr. Thurman and his friends. They repeatedly refused to consent to it when it was proposed. They opposed it. They were all in favor of Rice.

New York World, dem.

If General Ewing can comfortably stand upon the platform adopted at Columbus yesterday the ardor of General Ewing's sentiments upon questions of finance must have been much mitigated since he last gave formal utterance to them. The only resolution which might not be adopted by the democrats of any state is that in which the extinction of the national banks and the indefinite continuance of the legal tender quality in government paper are demanded. Putting aside the declaration against national banks and in favor of government paper there is nothing in the financial part of the platform which can provoke discussion, while upon all other points the platform ought to be perfectly acceptable, not only to the democrats of the nation, but to all conservative voters.

New York Herald, ind.

The democrats of Ohio have made the strongest nomination possible under the circumstances. The one nomination which could have any chance of success against Mr. Foster. Public sentiment in Ohio being what everybody knows it to be, the question is whether, with reference to that misguided public sentiment, the Ohio democrats have made the best nomination for catching the votes of the political and financial lunatics who have gone crazy with "the Ohio idee." It is not a question of what is best in itself, but simply a question as to the likeliest means of defeating Mr. Foster. In the exact state of public opinion in Ohio, Ewing is altogether the most formidable candidate that could have been put in the field against Foster, inasmuch as he will render the separate greenback ticket a nullity. Ewing only needs to draw off one-ninth of the greenback vote of last year to insure his election.

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

It was in 1872, after the disastrous Greeley campaign, that a lot of gentlemen devoted to politics met at Columbus to erect a new party on the ruins of the democratic organization. Chief among them was General Thomas Ewing. He believed that the democratic party had outlived its usefulness and, together with the founders of the new liberal party, he proceeded to lay it in its grave. He pronounced a beautiful funeral oration. Senator Thurman declined to take stock in the new movement. He blew a blast upon his ancient bugle, William Allen rose up and the democratic party marched to victory. General Ewing was astonished at the vitality of the sucessful corpse. He kept quiet for a year and then, when the inflation mania swept over the state, placed himself prominently at the head of the democratic column and began to marshal the party which he had assisted to bury only a short time before. Some ancient democrats remember these facts and it is to be feared that some members of the Jacksonian guard will forget to go to the election this fall.

The Constitution in Georgia.

Columbus Enquirer.

THE CONSTITUTION now reaches us at 4 p. m., via Macon. It is the full morning edition, with the "good nights" left out. It is really the only paper in Atlanta.

Albany News.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION now reaches Albany on the same day of its publication. We don't see exactly how its done, but its a good thing for the people, and will prove profitable to THE CONSTITUTION.

Eastman Times.

For the last two days we have received THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION at 11 o'clock a.m. on same day of its publication, a distance of about 160 miles. This is what we call "fully up to snuff." But this is only characteristic of this excellent daily.

Covington Star.

THE CONSTITUTION is a great paper, and wields a greater influence than any other half dozen papers in the state. It has done more for Atlanta and for the state at large than any other paper could do. It exerts a power and influence that are almost irresistible. And yet it is still growing in power, and while men may be thoughtless enough to curse it and try to break it down, it is as firmly fixed in the affections of the people as Stone mountain is implanted in DeKalb county.

Savannah Recorder.

THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION has made arrangements to send to south Georgia their paper on the day of publication. This is a permanent arrangement. The train that leaves Atlanta at twelve o'clock at night carries the paper with full local news up to ten p. m., and telegraphic news up to eleven p. m. It will contain full market reports, local and telegraphic. During the session of the legislature subscribers in our section can see the proceedings in full the day after they occur.

Erring Brother Key a Stalwart.

Washington Republican.

Having wandered from our purpose at the outset of this article we now return to it, with the remark that, amid the faithless of the south, Mr. Key has proved faithful to the government, and the unity, peace and welfare of the entire country since he entered upon his duties as a cabinet minister. This fact stands out in bold relief, and becomes a sufficient justification for his selection to fill an important trust in the government. Faithful, perhaps, he stands to-day in the midst of a wreck of bad faith throughout that section of the nation which he geographically represents, a proud monument of manly integrity; a friend of the government without reserve; a staunch supporter of the laws; a defender of the constitution as an entirety, and a contemner of the bad faith which has been exhibited toward the president in his sincere attempts at conciliation and restoration of good feeling and good fellowship throughout the nation. He surveys the field in the midst of the disturbed condition of the country with philosophic candor, and has no concealment of his aversion for the policy of the democratic party as presented in the present congress. He stands by the government with unflinching devotion and forms and expresses his opinions without hesitation. He has recently said in reference to the next presidency that unless there should be a change in the feeling between the north and south, General Grant would surely be the republican nominee for president, and he thought Grant would be elected. Judge Key thought that if there was perfect tranquility in the country, and no disturbance, then some other man like Sherman could be elected. He thought that the political condition of the country would outweigh the financial issues, and, therefore, the indications were all in favor of Grant.

"Uncle Remus."

Darien Timber Gazette.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the fact that Mr. J. C. Harris, a well-known and highly esteemed editor of the ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION, intends, at an early date, to revise all of his writings in the negro dialect line and publish them in book-form under the title of "Uncle Remus—his songs and sayings." Mr. Harris is one of the brightest writers in the whole country, and we are satisfied that his new book will have a tremendously large sale, both north and south, and especially in the cities and towns where he is personally known. In this state where Mr. Harris is well and favorably known his book will, we have no doubt, have the largest sale of any book of its kind ever published in Georgia, as the price will be put at a moderately low figure. "Uncle Remus's" songs and sayings have been widely quoted throughout the whole country and have made for the author a world-wide reputation as a writer and humorist.

How "Dick" Taylor Snubbed Edinburgh.

From Appleton's Journal.

It is related of the late General Dick Taylor that during the reception the prince of Wales took him to his own (the prince's) stand, and as they were ascending the stair the duke of Edinburgh came hastily up and said: "Oh, Wales! do you know Forrester is booked to win?" "Oh, yes," said the prince; "the general and I have just been to the betting-stand and laid fifty guineas each on him." Turning to Taylor, the duke said: "Now won't you go to the stand and lay fifty guineas for me on him?" "Pardon me, your highness," said Taylor, "the stand is quite as near to you as to me." "I am so glad you told Edinburgh that," said the prince. "What a deal of cheek he has to be asking my guests to lay his bets for him!" Taylor had a sincere respect and liking for the prince and hearty contempt for the duke of Edinburgh, whom he snubbed on more than one occasion.

A Newsy and Eventful Summer.

New York Sun.

At the rate things are happening, the dull season of 1879 promises to be anything but dull. It is not every summer that opens with two or three wars in full blast, Europe honeycombed with secret insurrection, the spectre of another native mutiny stalking in the Deccan, famine wasting the vale of Cashmere, Etna in violent eruption, and a fraudulent president dictating laws to the congress of the United States.

Send for Ducat.

Chicago Times.

Illinois is not represented in Mr. Hayes's cabinet. The omission is a shame and disgrace, for Illinois is a great state, politically, even as great a state as Ohio. Mr. Hayes will soon be in need of a secretary of war. Illinois is full of the sons of Mars. Among many there's Major-General Ducat, of the Illinois militia. Why not send for Ducat? He would make an admirable secretary of war. Let Mr. Hayes send for Ducat. Illinois' loss would be the nation's gain. Ducat to the front!

Hendricks.

Indianapolis Journal, rep.

Can we rely on Mr. Hendricks's promises not to accept the second place on the presidential ticket? He said the same thing to the reporters several days before the St. Louis convention in 1876. There is a sad possibility that his duty to his country will be placed before him in such a light that he cannot escape it. There are always a great many mental reservations in Thomas's resolutions.

They have Designs on Our Ben.

Buffalo Express.

The Springfield Republican wants Ben. Hill to deliver a fourth of July oration in his city. And Mr. Hill had better be careful. Charles Francis Adams having been dropped, the Republican is looking around for a new candidate for president.

Evarts's Chances to Win.

Chicago Times.

What's the use of Evarts trying to start a little boom? He hasn't any more chance than Postmaster-General Key.

Decoration Day.

Where the iron gateway arches
O'er the dwellings of the dead;
In the meadow where the larches
Wave their foliage overhead;
Close beside the flowing rivers
In the valley's peaceful rest,
Where the golden sunlight quivers
On the water's heaving breast:
Where the vernal blossoms cumber
River bank and meadow sward,
Rest our heroes in the slumber
Of their glory and reward.

Where the brazen cannon's thunder
Pealed across the smoky plain,
Till the air seemed rent asunder
As the echoes rang again;
On the hillside where the ridges
Of the redoubts linger yet,
By the rivers where the bridges
Bristled with the bayonet.
Lie the laurels and the roses
On the mounded graves to tell
Where a nation's dead reposes
'Neath the spot on which they fell.

Side by side, without distinction,
Sleep the soldiers underneath;
Blue and Gray have found extinction
In the panoplies of death.
Never more shall either rival
Give expression to his wrath;
Hatred can have no survival
In their peaceful aftermath;
And of all their former quarrel
Naught dis inquishes the foes
Save the garlands of the laurel
And the wreathings of the rose.

Who shall desecrate these grasses,
Who antagonize this love,
Who disturb the requiem masses
That the zephyrs sing above?
May his right hand fall and wither,
May his tongue envenomed rot,
Who would bring his hatred hither
Where love consecrates the spot!
Be their blood a brand forever
On the demagogues who strive
To recall their hates, or sever
The affections that survive!

Bring them flowers! for tender actions
Have more force than angry words;
Kindness quells the wrath of factions,
Love will dull the sharpest swords.
Give the Blue the wreaths of roses,
Yield the laurel to the Gray;
While our tenderness discloses
That our hate has passed away.
Leave them there! their fame is common,
Be their tokens rose or rue,
Till the angel's trump shall summon
From their slumbers Gray and Blue.

[W., in Boston Post.

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post-office at Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia, June 8, 1879. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say advertised and name the date.

A—C P Adams, L Alimo, Mrs Jane Anthony, Smith Arrow, Mrs S Y D Arrowsmith.

B—Miss Alice H Bailey, Miss Annie Burch, Mrs C Byers, Davis Brown, P E Boyd, Mrs Eliza Barnes, Miss E Barbour, Fabian Brown, S D Byers, Sterling Brooks, S B Beauchamp, Miss Sallie M Baker, Thos Bailey, Jesse Blain, J W Bird, Walker Brooks.

C—Jesse Carr, Isaac Carter, H T Chivers, Steve Cramer, Rice Chalmers, D S Cross, Adalfne Croley, Willis Cleaver.

D—S Duval, H L Davis, J H Dawson, J T Drake, D W M Dyer, Mrs E J Dobbs, Abner Dunnegan.

E—Miss Fannie Elliott, Miss Mollie Elliott.

F—Si Fisher, Miss Laura Flemister, Miss Maria Fain.

G—Miss Emily Gray, Leather Gilmore, H Grifet, Hattie Grant, J M Goodrich, J J Gossett, David Green.

H—Mary A Hodges, Mrs M A Havis, Miss Anna Hammond, Missouri Harvey, Berr Hayes, Miss Nannie J Hall, E A Holley, Samuel Hornes, Miss S Hostfield, T Hanye, H W Hillyer, Jane Hass, Jas Henderson, W F Hardee.

I—G W Isaacs.

J—M W Jackson, Pope and Sidney Johnson, Georgia W Jones, Thos Jones, Mrs Lizzie P Johnson, N Jackson.

K—Ann King, S F Kenney, Dr Job Kenyon, Wm Kirkland.

L—Lyman, Dyke & Co, A Y Lock, Miss Cora Lee, Edwin Loomis, A Licke, W T Long.

M—W B McDavitt, A B McKinzie, Andy Moreland, Chas Murphy, W R Muse, Jas McInnis, W R McPherson, Mrs H Misshaw, Geo Myers, E G Muse, A M Maxwell, Chas A Moore, Mr McNorman.

O—Henry Ogletree.

P—Miss M Pinkston, Crawford Parks, S W Pearson, J W Partridge, Mr Patterson, W S Patton, Miss Lillie B Pankey.

R—Mandia Reed, Miss Dora D Ross, Miss Mary Robins, Mrs Sam Radford, J S Robinson, W W C Roberts.

S—M L Suggs, A Z Smith, Mrs Onna Shannon, Bloom Scott, Miss Nancy Scantea, U C Stephens, Dock Simons, Emerson Smith, P R Simmons, T W Smith, J A Stewart, J T Sample, W H Spence, Lou Sweatman, J M Starnes.

T—Dave Tinsley, H Truttner, foreign, Aug Telinsh, foreign.

W—Amanda White, Anthony Williams, A E Walker, Charley Wrare, Rawson Waddell, Mrs Sarah White, A W White, Mrs Henry Waddell, T J Wood, T T Winfield, W H Wilcox, Lee Wilson, Miss Lizzie Wilson. BENJ. CONLEY, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To all Whom it May Concern.

Cagle's Institute of Penmanship
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, JULY 7,
—AT—
No. 45 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
For Special Instruction in Penmanship.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO ACQUIRE A BEAUTIful style of writing or become teachers of the Art, cannot spend their time or money more advantageously than by taking a course of lessons at the above Institute. For further particulars call on me at Moore's Business College, or send for Circular. Address Prof. JACKSON CAGLE,
junes dlt P. O. Box 295.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

ATLANTA, GA., June 7th, 1879.

General G. T. Anderson, Chief of Police:

Sir—The waste of water by leaving outlets open during the night, and often during the day, by leakage and by using sprinklers during other hours than those specified in the Water Regulations, is so rapidly increasing that the interests of the city demand a more rigid enforcement of the following Ordinance:

"BE IT ORDAINED, That it shall be the duty of the Policemen to report to the Superintendent of the Water Works any unnecessary leaks in the water pipes, hydrants or private sprinklers that they may notice in their rounds, and they shall have authority to enter any premises where any useless waste of water may appear, and notify the owner or tenant of the same, and if such waste is not stopped, a case shall be made before the Recorder against the person allowing such waste; and on conviction the offender shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars and costs, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

You will please give the Police Force such instructions as will insure the utmost vigilance and immediately report to the Board of Police Commissioners any neglect or omission of this duty.
G. T. DODD,
junes dlt Chairman B. P. C.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

Corner Decatur and N. Pryor Streets,
ATLANTA,
AND 82 AND 84 CHERRY STREET,
MACON.

OFFER TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS WHO buy in quantity, such of goods in their department of trade, which for quality, quantity and variety are not excelled in the South.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE
St. Louis Lead and Oil Co.'s
Strictly Pure White Lead.

Do not be deceived by any Imitations. Also,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
J. C. AYER & CO.,
D. JAYNE & SON,
HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY,
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,
HENRY THAYER & CO.,
W. R. WARNER & CO., Pills and Granules,
W. H. SCHUFFELM & CO., Pills and Granules,
JOHN WYTH & CO., and all the leading manufacturers.

OUR FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
338 feb16 d4m Druggists.

DR. CASE'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. M. W. CASE—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have been using your Liver Remedy in my family for some time past, and I find it an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the liver and stomach, and would not be without it. I cannot recommend it too highly.

Yours truly,
MRS. H. SIPE, Washington, D. C.

ATKINS HOUSE, Jacksonville, Florida.

DR. M. W. CASE,

Sir—I am pleased to bear testimony to the great merit of your **Liver Remedy** as a **CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.** For a number of years I could not eat a full meal that would not be thrown off my stomach undigested. I suffered all the horrors that can be imagined with sick-headache and colic. Four months ago your Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier was recommended to me. It was the first medicine that gave me relief. I have taken six large bottles of the Remedy, and have no more trouble with the DYSPEPSIA or any of its attendant symptoms.

MRS. ELEANOR PRATT.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
—AND—
BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION,

DYSPEPSIA

and *all* Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. CASE, from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *To serve is simply wonderful.* If GENERAL AGENTS WANTED AND CANVASSERS FOR EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; 1 Large Bottle, *half pint*, 75c.; Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, *prepaid*. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

junes d&w 91 ang 17 nx read mat

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PICNIC
TO
Glover's Grove and Marietta!

(Under the auspices of the Ladies of the Catholic Church of this city),

ON NEXT TUESDAY, THE 10th INST.,

Leaving the Passenger Depot at 8½ o'clock a. m., and returning to Atlanta by 7 o'clock p. m.

A Good Band of Music

will be in attendance and a pleasant day may be confidently looked for.

Fare, for the Round Trip, only 50 Cts.

Tickets can be purchased of Gramling & Spalding's, Lynch & Thornton's, John Stephens's, Peter Lynch's, Matt Ryan's, John J. Lynch's, also at the Catholic Library and at the train on the morning of the 10th.

Instead of spending many hours on the cars THIS PICNIC gives a chance for a day's pleasure and amusement, leaving and returning at season able hours.

Atlanta, Ga., June 7, 1879. d2t sat sun

WANTED!
MUSIC FOR PORTER SPRINGS!
Brass Band and Orchestra.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MUSIC AT Porter Springs for this season, will be received till

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The grinders will soon begin operations.

—In the language of the telegraph operator, "Wire these things thus?"

—Ripe plums, large enough to contain a seed and one worm each, are now giving a touch of biliousness to the market.

—People are getting so they don't feel high-toned unless they are tied to the rest of the town by a telephone wire.

—A Georgia editor announces that his wife's mother is troubled with a wen behind her ear. He don't know wen she will be well.

—The Columbus Enquirer learns that Mr. Daniel J. Shipp, an old and prominent citizen of Stewart county, died suddenly the other day.

—A negro woman was found dead in Savannah Thursday. There were no marks of violence, and it is supposed the woman died of an apoplectic stroke.

—Mr. Jesse L. Bryant, a young man well and favorably known in Macon, died in Fulton county near the water works yesterday, of consumption. He was thirty-four years of age.

—Local news continues to be lively in Savannah. People are continually dropping dead, drifting off and drowning themselves, and getting up boisterous scances in the back alleys. Savannah is away ahead of Atlanta, so far as local news is concerned.

—With three hundred cases on the docket the superior court of Chatham county met, the other day, and adjourned because the lawyers were not ready to go on. Bibb county's grand jury ought to make an excursion to Savannah for the purpose of reading those lawyers a timely lesson in the interests of the people and the tax-payers.

—The youngest editor in Georgia, and perhaps in the country, is Jesse B. Willingham, of the Cartersville Free Press. He gets up the local news for his paper, and has developed an aptitude for journalism and an ability altogether remarkable in one so young, and the humor displayed in some of his paragraphs is fresh and genuine. Jesse is only sixteen years old, and is preparing to make his mark as an editor.

—Waynesboro Herald: Every paper in the United States ought occasionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cob, effectually scorch it, and give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by E. E. Lock, at the time his distillery was burnt, together with a large lot of corn, which was hauled out and greedily eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried in a number of cases since, and never failed.

—Augusta Chronicle: An important decision affecting the disposal of nearly three quarters of a million dollars, was delivered in the United States circuit court at Savannah, last Thursday, by Judge Bradley. The case in question came up through a bill filed by the heirs-at-law of Mary Telfair seeking to have the devises and bequests of Lea last will adjudged inoperative and void, and a resulting trust in all of her estate declared in favor of said heirs, and that they might have a decree for their distributive share thereof. The defendants demurred, and the question came up on the demurrer. The will was made on the second day of June, 1875, when the testatrix was far advanced in years, and the probate thereof was strenuously contested, on various grounds, but was finally established on appeal, by the supreme court of Georgia. The testatrix was never married, and had no relations except collaterals in the third and fourth degree. A great portion of her estate, which is alleged to have been of the value of $650,000, was given to charities. Among the legacies was one of $30,000 to the First Presbyterian church of Augusta, to be appropriated to building a commodious Sunday-school house and library on a portion of this lot. Various objections attacking the validity of the will are urged by the heirs-at-law. After reciting the several bequests and objections thereto made by the heir-at-law, Judge Bradley closes as follows: "In our judgment the gifts of this will must be sustained. We should not have thought it necessary to go so much into detail in examining the objections that have been raised, but for the ability and earnestness with which the several points were presented. The bill must be dismissed with costs."

—MacVille South Georgian: There was a decrease in the number of hogs in Georgia from 1860 to 1870 of more than 1,000,000. It is assumed by Dr. Janes that 400,000,000 pounds of pork and bacon is consumed annually in Georgia. Of the hog raisers in Georgia forty one per cent report most favorable for the Berkshire, twenty-nine per cent for the Guinea, twenty per cent for the Essex, and ten per cent like the common stock. The average age of hogs killed in Georgia is eighteen months, the average weight 160 pounds. The average cost of pork raised in Georgia in 1875 was 8¼ cents. Eighty-five per cent of correspondents with the agricultural bureau report cholera the most destructive disease among hogs. Thirteen per cent. report entire exemption from disease. Seventeen per cent. of hogs in Georgia are lost by disease and sixty-eight per cent. are troubled by thieves. Thirty-two per cent. report no trouble in this respect. Fifteen per cent. of the hogs are annually stolen or unaccounted for. Thirty-seven per cent. report thieves the principal obstacle to hog raising in their counties, and sixty-three per cent. report neglect, want of food, improper management, etc. Eighty-five per cent. report dark colored, and especially black hogs less subject to mange and other skin diseases than white hogs.

—Macon Telegraph: We had the pleasure of meeting Colonel A. J. Lane a day or two since, and received from him a very favorable report of the condition of the growing crops. Cotton chopping is generally over with, and the late dry weather has afforded ample opportunity to a majority of our planters to clear out the grass from their fields. The wheat and oat harvest also is progressing rapidly and successfully, and the grain saved so far will be in very fine condition. Rain, however, begins to be seriously needed for the corn, and to keep up the garden vegetables. From the colonel we gathered a few facts concerning the late sale of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad. That highway cost $30,000 per mile and was bought for $26,000. It is in perfect working order and justly regarded a very valuable and paying piece of property. Colonel Lane thinks the Central railroad will realize with ease, in net profits, at least seven per centum annually upon its investment of $2,100,000. Besides the purchase was demanded by every consideration of prudence and a proper regard for all the interests of all the connections of that immense thoroughfare. He does not believe, however, that the Louisville and Nashville line intend to remain "bottled up" at Montgomery. In regard to the nice sum of $100,000 reported to have been made by Colonel Lane in the transaction with Mr. Wadley, the truth was only partially stated. He did realize that amount, but $120,000 was due him for cash expended in the construction of the road. Through trains from Macon to Montgomery will now be run regularly, and the commercial relations of the two cities will be brought much nearer together than heretofore.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., June 6, 1879.

H C Underwood, Louisville; F B Stacy, New York; Mrs M C Yuckly, Nashville; R H Cannon, Bartow county; E M Brown, Griffin; Emile A Gradot, pass agent S S Co; W J Brannon, Augusta; J C Lanier, Statesboro, Ga; S Bessenger, Louisville; S T Lane, Athens, Ga; A C Harrington, Charlotte; C H Lawrence, Baldwin county; A O VanHuan, Starrsburg; E B Sexton, Charleston; W S Adamson, Mobile; G H Brownridge, Bainbridge; J B Hfuman, Leesburg, Ala; C M Klinger, Indiana; C C Ellenwood, Washington county; W W Barton, Lemont; A T Akerman, Cartersville; J C S Timberlake, Gainesville; G A Seavey, New York; Henry C Bussey, Columbus; A Stewart and daughter, New Orleans; T D Stewart, Conyers.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., June 6, 1879.

Louis Reneau, Georgia; H Malcome Dwyer, Kansas City, Mo; J F Hampton, New York; Thos J Smith, Texas; C D Vernon, North Carolina; H J Lamar, J C Curd and L Napier, Macon; B M Palmer, wife and child, New Orleans; Miss Caldwell, Charleston; Chas W Gray, Graysville, Ga; Geo M McDowell, Barnesville; G C Shield, Richmond; S Misham, Savannah; J Dukespiel, Louisville, Ky; J B Coleman, A C Coleman, Judge F L Lynn and wife and Misses Lynn, Alabama; N Crane, Mobile; Henry Wheeles and Miss Jennie Pearce, Augusta; Jno M Otey, Richmond; W L Hall, New York; H H Smith, Reems; J P Oliver, Lexington, Va; G H Sneed, Macon; D W Shepherd and wife, New Orleans; Jno G Long, Fla; W H Thomas, Columbus; A L Clapp, Alabama; Jack W Slapp, Macon, C O Stevens, Crawford, Ga; B B Warren, Selma, Ala; F M Knowles, Washington, D C; John Stine, Georgia.

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

REMEDIES

Have speedily and permanently cured Humors of the Skin and Scalp of Children and Infants afflicted since birth.

The treatment prescribed in such cases is mild doses of the Cuticura Resolvent, a perfectly safe yet powerful blood purifier, and the external use of Cuticura, the great skin cure. The Cuticura Soap should be the only soap applied to the diseased skin for cleansing purposes.

HUMOR ON A CHILD

Since Birth Cured, After allthe Medical Treatment had Failed.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—My little son, two years of age, has had a humor on one side of his face since he was born, which during the last four months has spread over the entire side of the face, the chin, ear, and side of the head. It must have itched and irritated him a great deal, as he scratched the surface all the time, no matter what was applied. I used many remedies by advice of friends and my physician without benefit until I found Cuticura, which immediately allayed the itching and inflammation, and entirely cured him.

Respectfully, JOHN L. SURBY,
With Walworth Manufacturing Co.
Boston, April 15, 1878.

NOTE.—Once cured, the skin may be rendered soft and fair by using the Cuticura Soap exclusively for toilet or nursery purposes.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

More Cures of Skin and Scalp Affections by the Cuticura Remedies.

Fred. Rohrer, Esq., Cashier Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "I am so well pleased with its effects on my baby, that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues are known to the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin street, Boston, says: "My little daughter, eighteen months old, has what the doctors call Eczema. We have tried 'most everything, and at last have used Cuticura, and she is almost a new child, and we feel very happy."

PRICKLY HEAT,

Incidental to the Texan Climate.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Enclosed please find one dollar for a large box of Cuticura. The small one that I received some time ago has been very efficacious, especially in Prickly Heat or Rash, as some people call it. I am noising it about. Yours truly,

THOMAS W. BUCKLEY.
Mason, Texas, September 22, 1878.

Cuticura is a most valuable external application. It heals all cuts, bruises, and abrasions of the skin, restores the hair when destroyed by scalp diseases, removes dandruff and keeps the scalp clean and the hair soft and pliable. It is as agreeable as it is effective, and is ably assisted, in every case by the Cuticura Soap, which is particularly recommended to mothers for cleansing the skin and scalp of infants and children. It is Toilet as well as Medicinal, and is the most fragrant and refreshing Soap for the nursery and bath of any yet prepared.

Parents have our assurance that these remedies contain nothing injurious to the youngest infant, evidence of which may be found in the certificates of the celebrated Professor Merrick accompanying each remedy.

The Cuticura remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

They destroy all tendency to inflammation by drawing from the system morbid or unwholesome matter, thus preventing or curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica. Worn over the pit of the stomach, they prevent Ague and Liver Pains, Inflammation of the Liver and Kidney, Bilious Colic, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cramps and pains.

june8 d3t sun tues fri wky june 10 3d pg

JAMES' BANK.

INFORMATION FURNISHED
FREELY about all kinds of Bonds and Stocks.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold,
AND
Money Loaned on Them.
INTEREST COUPONS AND RAILROAD DIVIDENDS CASHED.
A Small Interest Allowed on Long Standing Deposits.
A General Banking Business Done,
The same as an Incorporated Bank.
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 TO 4 O'CLOCK.
JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.
61 jun e6 dim head of corn cal

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 7, 1879.

SATURDAY NOON.—The bond and stock market to-day remains unchanged; but little doing in way of sales. Parties holding do not seem anxious to sell.

Money market firm, with fair demand for loans.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	103@104	Atlanta City 7s.	102@104
Georgia 4s.	98@100	Atlanta City 8s.	109@110
Georgia 6s.	107@109	Atlanta 10s.	112@114
Georgia 7s.	111@113	Augusta City 7s.	98@100
Georgia Gold.	110@112	Savannah City.	70@72
Georgia 8s.	110@112	Macon City.	58@ 62
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Ga. R. R. 7s.	105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s.	101@103
		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Central R. R. 7s.	109@111
		So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
Mor t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds.	105@108
Atlanta W'l'r 7s	102@104		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	84@ 86	South Wes R.R.	100@102
Central R. R.	66@ 68	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 7—Noon.—Stocks irregular. Money 3@4. Exchange — long $4.87½; short $4.89¼. Governments quiet. State bonds steady.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	119½	Chicago & N.W.	64½
Erie	27⅝	Preferred	85
Lake Shore	75	Rock Island	13¾
Illinois Central	85½	Western Union	113⅝
Pittsburg	96½		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin ..... $124,001,491 Currency $37,816,231

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the clearing house to-day, shows the following changes:

Loans increase	$ 1,059,900
Specie increase	213,350
Legal tenders increase	1,031,400
Deposits increase	1,269,300
Circulation increase	108,400
Reserve increase	940,375

The banks now hold $4,978,675 in excess of the legal requirements.

LONDON, June 7.—2:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 97 7-16; account 97 9-16; Erie 27⅞.

PARIS, June 7—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 116f, 70c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 7, 1879.

The past week has been comparatively quiet in the principal markets of the world for all of our principal staples. Cotton has ruled quiet and steady, but in the United States and European countries with an apparent strong undertone. While prices appear high as compared with former years, the great staple is statistically very strong. The visible supply is small as compared with former years, and so far as the stock in the United States is concerned, it is so small that it can be easily controlled by speculation. Aside from this, it is being demonstrated that the cotton growing section of the United States is to control to a large extent the future price of our great staple, and if may be reasonably expected that we have got on a higher plane, and not soon to expect to see cotton selling at a price below the cost of production. This all points to increasing prosperity for the south. The reports from all sections average favorable, to say the least of it.

The state of the New York cotton market to-day is not quite so strong as on yesterday, prices having declined.

Our local market is quiet, and yesterday's prices are quotable; low middlings 11¾; middlings 11¾.

By Telegraph.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, June 7.—10:07 a. m.—Futures firmer; June 13.12@13.16; July 13.26@13.29; August 13.43@13.46; September 13.16@13.20; October 12.15@12.17; November 11.59@11.63.

NEW YORK, June 7.—10:20 a. m.—Cotton quiet.

NEW YORK, June 7—10:35 a.m.—Futures firm; June 13.16@13.18; July 13.29@13.30; August 13.47@13.48; September 13.18@13.19; October 12.16@12.17; November 11.59@11.60; December 11.46@11.47; January 11.46@11.47; sales 16,600.

NEW YORK, June 7.—11:37 a. m.—Futures barely steady; June 13.16@13.18; July 13.28@13.30; August 13.46@13.48; September 13.16@13.18; October 12.14@12.16; November 11.57@11.59; sales 23,600.

NEW YORK, June 7.—12:25 p. m.—Futures weak; June 13.08@13.12; July 13.20@13.22; August 13.38@13.40; September 13.09@13.11; October 12.05@12.07; November 11.52@11.54; sales 28,300.

NEW YORK, June 7.—1:13 p. m.—Futures steady at quotations; June 13.12@13.14; July 13.25@13.26; August 13.40@13.42; September 13.12@13.13; October 12.08@12.09; November 11.53@11.54; December 11.39@11.41; January 11.40@11.43; sales 40,800.

NEW YORK, June 7.—2:18 p. m.—Futures steady; June 13.12@13.13; July 13.25@13.26; August 13.40; September 13.11; October 12.07@12.08; November 11.49@11.50; December 11.36@11.38; January 11.37@11.39; sales 72,000.

By the Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7 1-16; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts to-day 3,300; American 200; futures opened 1-32 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, June delivery 7; June and July delivery 6 31-32@7; July and August delivery 7 1-16; 7 7-32@7¼; August and September delivery 7¼ 7 5-32; September and October delivery 7 3-16; October and November delivery 6¾; November and December delivery 6 9-16; futures now firmer; more buyers at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—3:00 p.m.—Sales of American 6,100 bales; futures, uplands low middling clause, June and July delivery 7 1-32; July and August delivery 7 5-32; August and September delivery 7 7-16; September and October delivery 7 7-32; October and November delivery 6 29-32; futures closed strong.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Noon.—Cotton nominal; sales 39 bales; middling uplands 13 1-16; middling Orleans 13 3-16; exports to Great Britain 1,700; net receipts to-day 7; gross 7; futures closed steady; sales 72,000.

June	13.11	September	13.15
July	13.26	October	12.16
August	13.43		

NEW YORK, June 7—Evening.—Cotton nominal; sales 39 bales; middling uplands 13 1-16; middling Orleans 13 3-16; exports to Great Britain 1,700; net receipts to-day 7; gross 7; futures closed steady; sales 72,000.

June	13.12@13.13	October	12.07
July	13.25@13.26	November	11.49@11.50
August	13.40	December	11.36@11.38
September	13.11	January	11.37@11.39

Consolidated net receipts 83

GALVESTON, June 7.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 13 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,435; exports coastwise 6.

NORFOLK, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 43 bales; gross —; stock 6,699; sales none; exports coastwise 175.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Cotton dull; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts none; gross 313 bales; sales 40; stock 1,719; exports coastwise 20.

BOSTON, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¼; low middlings 12⅞; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 693 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 4,902; exports to Great Britain 1,703.

WILMINGTON, June 7.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 12 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 391.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅛; low middlings 13; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts none; gross 47 bales; sales 414; spinners 246; stock 10,228.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Cotton quiet but steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 16 bales; gross —; sales 60; stock 2,826; exports coastwise 388.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Cotton very quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 41 bales; gross 54; sales 1,350; stock 45,115.

MOBILE, June 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 9 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 3,187.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; net receipts 38 bales; gross 871; sales 25; stock 10,535.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—Cotton, nothing doing; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 4 bales; shipments —; sales 2.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 10 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 1,383.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 7, 1879.

Receipts of hogs in Chicago to-day 11,000.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Flour—Market continues steady; supply light; no changes: superfine $4.50; extra $5.00; family $5.75@$6; extra family $6.70@$6.75; fancy $6.75@$7.00. Sales are moderate, as most of the retail dealers in and out of the city seems to have a supply sufficiently large to last them until the new crop comes in. Wheat—In reference to cereals we are glad to hear that all reports agree that the wheat harvest promises an abundant yield, and will surely never equaled in the south. From the northwest we hear very favorable reports, especially from the winter wheat section. It is too soon yet to predict as to spring wheat, yet reports are favorable. Wheat in Chicago is in the hands of a clique—headquarters Wall street, New York; they appear to have control of the cash wheat there, and, notwithstanding the recent decided change in the market in Chicago as there was twelve months ago, and a splendid prospect for growing crop, they are enabled to hold prices nearly 10c above corresponding date last year, how long they may be able to do this remains to be seen. We hear trading is very light in wheat at this point, speculators being indisposed to operate when the market is controlled by a few individuals. On the whole the agricultural outlook of the United States is splendid, and it appears we are to have an abundant harvest throughout the length and breadth of the land, and an era of prosperity such as we have not seen since the conclusion of peace. In the meantime speculation is abroad and prices are being put up and down without regard to merit or value. Local market firm and unchanged. Choice $1.30; prime $1.10@$1.20. Corn—It is too soon yet to predict as to the coming corn crop, but we hear nothing unfavorable. St. Louis and Chicago quoted firmer, but no material change in prices have been noticed. Our local supply of corn is quite ample for the present and prices are held firm at 70c. Oats—In some few localities reports concerning the oat and hay crop is not very encouraging, yet a bountiful yield is expected. Our market contains but a small supply. Demand is very good at 55c. Buckwheat Flour—Dull, $5.00@$6.00. Meal—Good water meal is in demand at 75c. Grits—Choice pearl grits at $4.00.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Flour steady; Howard Street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@5.00; family $5.25@$6.00; City Mills superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4.50@$5.00; Rio brands $5.00@$5.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern firm and higher; western strong for spot and quiet for futures; southern red $1.15@$1.17; amber $1.20@$1.22; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.20½; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.16@$1.16½; June $1.15½@$1.15¾; July $1.13⅞@$1.13¾; August $1.10@$1.10¾. Corn, southern firm and in demand; western firm; southern white 51; yellow 45. Oats firm and higher; southern 36; western white 37@38½; western mixed 36@37¼; Pennsylvania 37@38. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $12.00@$13.00.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Flour unchanged; double extra fall $4.40@4.60; treble extra do. $4.75@$4.90; family $5.15@$5.40; choice to fancy $5.50@$6.00. Wheat opened lower, but advanced; No. 2 red fall $1.01½@$1.10 cash; $1.09½@$1.09¾ June; $1.00¾@$1.00¾ July; 98¼@99 August; No. 3 do. $1.07.. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 35 cash; 34⅞@35 June; 30¾ July; 30¾ August. Oats higher; No. 2 30@30¼ cash; 29@29¼ July; 28¾ August. Flour 2,000; wheat 24,000; oats 5,000; barley 2,000. Shipments—Flour 7,000; wheat 20,000; corn 56,000; oats 7,000.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Flour steady; no grade $2.00@$3.75; superfine $2.25@$3.00; extra $3.00@$4.00; double extra $3.80@$6.25; patents $5.00@$8.00. Wheat in good demand and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.02¾ cash; 99¼@99¾ July; 93¾ August; No. 3 do. 85@87; rejected 82. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 35 cash; 36¾ July; 37⅜@37¾ August; rejected 34. Oats moderately active and higher; 32¾@33 cash; 33⅜ July; 29⅝ August.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Flour quiet, without decided change; low grades extra scarce; southern flour quiet; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.60; good to choice extra $5.65@$6.75. Wheat quiet for spring; prices without decided change; winter a shade firmer, with a moderate trade. Corn shade easier, with a moderate trade; southern yellow 46. Oats ½c better, with a moderate trade, closing scarcely so firm; No. 3 mixed 35½; No. 2 39@40.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Flour firm; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $4.50@$4.75; A No. 1 $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.50@$6.00. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red and amber $1.05@$1.10. Corn steady; white 44; mixed 40. Oats quiet; white 35; mixed 33.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Flour quiet and steady; family $3.10@$6.00. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1.10@$1.12. Corn quiet and firm at 38@38½. Oats in good demand and a shade higher at 34@37.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Bulk meats—Chicago reports a small advance in clear rib sides. For July and August, and the market closed firm at today's quotations. Provisions throughout the northwest appear to be held by strong parties, and the market is now low enough and will surely advance. Prices as compared with other products are certainly low now. This is considerably to the advantage of all the southern country. Our local market is very well supplied at present; receipts are not so great as have been; prices are unchanged and are firm at given quotations. The advance in mess pork was so small that the change is barely noticeable. Bacon—The demand is very fair for clear sides at 6¼c; shoulders sell readily at 5c; bright small sides are also in good demand at 6¼c; plain hams 8c; sugar cured hams 9½@10c; sugar cured shoulders 6c; breakfast bacon 8½c—ready sale; sugar cured beef 14c—fair demand. Lard—But little change in the west. July closed at 6.10. August steady and no change. Local market unchanged. Prime 7½@8c; cans 8c@8½c; 20 lb pails 8¾@9c. Wheat Bran—There is a very good demand for bran, and sells readily at $1.10.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Pork quiet; jobbing at $10.05. Lard in good demand; current make 6.05; steam 6.10 bid. Bulk meats steady and in improved demand; shoulders 3.90; short ribs 4.60@4.65 cash; 4.70 seller August; short clear 4¾. Bacon fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 5¼@5¾; clear sides 5¾@5¾.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Pork in fair demand and higher; $9.62½ cash; $9 67½@$9.70 July; $9.77½@$9.80 August. Lard in good demand and shade higher; 6.07½@6.10 cash; 6.15 July; 6.22½ August. Bulk Meats in good demand and a shade higher; shoulders 5.65; short ribs 4¾; short clear 4.87½.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Provisions steady. Pork, mess $10.75. Bulk Meats, loose, shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4¾; packed, shoulders 4½; clear sides 5½. Bacon shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 6; hams 9½@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Pork firm at $10.05. Lard quiet; choice leaf, in tierces 7½; do keg 8¼. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3¾@3.70; clear ribs 5¼@4¾; clear sides 5. Bacon firm; shoulders 4@4¼; clear ribs 5¾; clear sides 5⅞. Sugar-cured Hams 8½@10½.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Pork firm and fairly active; new mess, spot $10.10; old quoted at $9.00@$9.12½; July $10.10 August; $10.10@$10.20 September. Middles firmer but quiet; long clear quoted at 4.55@5; short clear 5⅛; long and short clear 5.05. Lard fairly active and stronger; prime steam, spot 6.32½.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Pork firm; jobbing at $9.90@$10.00. Lard steady at 6¼. Bulk Meats firmer: clear ribs 4¾; up counity 4.10. Bacon firmer; clear rib 5.15@5.20 cash; 5.20 July.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Business is moderate in the drug line. Glass is in better demand, and sales are fair. Paints and oils in good demand and considerable activity is noticed. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6¼@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 55@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $3.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70@$1.40; blue mass 60@70c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; tanner's oil 60@65; lubricating 35@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 6@7½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $2.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye gust $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen, putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@55; shellac 35@45.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Lime—The lime market is quite active, and sales are large. Cement is also in good demand. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $3.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. nett; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $3.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("New Brunswick"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Wool—Reports from various sections in Georgia show the price of wool to be surely and readily gaining ground. The advance is confined to no particular point, and a general rise seems to be in order. Receipts here are small and slow to come in, but demand is active. No changes to-day; washed 25@30c; unwashed 20@25; burry 15c.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Wool quiet and active at full prices; domestic fleece 31@40; pulled 20@38; unwashed 9@32; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Paper—The market steady with no quotable change. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ₩ lb; No 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6¼c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½ ₩ lb; straw 2¾ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn and wheat, new, 6½, 6¾, 7; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Leather—Market is quiet; sales not quite so active; stock is ample and merchants are fully prepared to meet orders. No duly never equaled in the south. From the northwest we hear very favorable reports, especially from the winter wheat section. It is too soon yet to predict as to spring wheat, yet reports are favorable. Wheat in Chicago is in the hands of a clique—headquarters Wall street, New York; they appear to have control of the cash wheat there, and, notwithstanding the recent decided change in the market in Chicago as there was twelve months ago, and a splendid prospect for growing crop, they are enabled to hold prices nearly 10c above corresponding date last year, how long they may be able to do this remains to be seen. We hear trading is very light in wheat at this point, speculators being indisposed to operate when the market is controlled by a few individuals. On the whole the agricultural outlook of the United States is splendid, and it appears we are to have an abundant harvest throughout the length and breadth of the land, and an era of prosperity such as we have not seen since the conclusion of peace. In the meantime speculation is abroad and prices are being put up and down without regard to merit or value. Local market firm and unchanged. Choice $1.30; prime $1.10@$1.20. Corn—It is too soon yet to predict as to the coming corn crop, but we hear nothing unfavorable. St. Louis and Chicago quoted firmer, but no material change in prices have been noticed. Our local supply of corn is quite ample for the present and prices are held firm at 70c. Oats—In some few localities reports concerning the oat and hay crop is not very encouraging, yet a bountiful yield is expected. Our market contains but a small supply. Demand is very good at 55c. Buckwheat Flour—Dull, $5.00@$6.00. Meal—Good water meal is in demand at 75c. Grits—Choice pearl grits at $4.00.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Flour steady; Howard Street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@5.00; family $5.25@$6.00; City Mills superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4.50@$5.00; Rio brands $5.00@$5.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern firm and higher; western strong for spot and quiet for futures; southern red $1.15@$1.17; amber $1.20@$1.22; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.20½; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.16@$1.16½; June $1.15½@$1.15¾; July $1.13⅞@$1.13¾; August $1.10@$1.10¾. Corn, southern firm and in demand; western firm; southern white 51; yellow 45. Oats firm and higher; southern 36; western white 37@38½; western mixed 36@37¼; Pennsylvania 37@38. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $12.00@$13.00.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Flour unchanged; double extra fall $4.40@4.60; treble extra do. $4.75@$4.90; family $5.15@$5.40; choice to fancy $5.50@$6.00. Wheat opened lower, but advanced; No. 2 red fall $1.01½@$1.10 cash; $1.09½@$1.09¾ June; $1.00¾@$1.00¾ July; 98¼@99 August; No. 3 do. $1.07.. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 35 cash; 34⅞@35 June; 30¾ July; 30¾ August. Oats higher; No. 2 30@30¼ cash; 29@29¼ July; 28¾ August. Flour 2,000; wheat 24,000; oats 5,000; barley 2,000. Shipments—Flour 7,000; wheat 20,000; corn 56,000; oats 7,000.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Flour steady; no grade $2.00@$3.75; superfine $2.25@$3.00; extra $3.00@$4.00; double extra $3.80@$6.25; patents $5.00@$8.00. Wheat in good demand and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.02¾ cash; 99¼@99¾ July; 93¾ August; No. 3 do. 85@87; rejected 82. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 35 cash; 36¾ July; 37⅜@37¾ August; rejected 34. Oats moderately active and higher; 32¾@33 cash; 33⅜ July; 29⅝ August.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Flour quiet, without decided change; low grades extra scarce; southern flour quiet; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.60; good to choice extra $5.65@$6.75. Wheat quiet for spring; prices without decided change; winter a shade firmer, with a moderate trade. Corn shade easier, with a moderate trade; southern yellow 46. Oats ½c better, with a moderate trade, closing scarcely so firm; No. 3 mixed 35½; No. 2 39@40.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Flour firm; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $4.50@$4.75; A No. 1 $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.50@$6.00. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red and amber $1.05@$1.10. Corn steady; white 44; mixed 40. Oats quiet; white 35; mixed 33.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Flour quiet and steady; family $3.10@$6.00. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1.10@$1.12. Corn quiet and firm at 38@38½. Oats in good demand and a shade higher at 34@37.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Bulk meats—Chicago reports a small advance in clear rib sides. For July and August, and the market closed firm at today's quotations. Provisions throughout the northwest appear to be held by strong parties, and the market is now low enough and will surely advance. Prices as compared with other products are certainly low now. This is considerably to the advantage of all the southern country. Our local market is very well supplied at present; receipts are not so great as have been; prices are unchanged and are firm at given quotations. The advance in mess pork was

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7d; in New York at 13 1-16c; in Atlanta at 11½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, higher pressure, northeast to southeast winds, slightly cooler, cloudy or partly cloudy weather; and light rains are probable.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, June 7, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per Cent.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.04	74	63	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.12	78	68	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	29.88	74	72	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.93	78	82	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.92	78	86	S. E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.08	81	78	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Nashville	30.01	77	82	E.	Fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Meridian	30.07	74	76	E.	Fresh	.05	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.96	77	82	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.14	78	82	S.	Light	†	Cloudy.

(Not sufficient to measure.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—Force of WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., June 7, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.05	70	66	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.05	75	57	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.04	80	44	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.97	85	4	N.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.	75	58	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.04	74	63	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.030 | Maximum ther..... .83
Mean daily ther..... 75.00 | Minimum ther. ..... .69
Mean daily humid. 56.03 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25.'79 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Store House for sale—J. G. Reynolds.
Cuticura—Weeks & Potter.
Letter List—Benjamin Conley.
To all whom it may concern—Jackson Cagle.
To Policemen—G. T. Dodd.
Citations—Daniel Pittman.
Wholesale Druggists—Hunt Rankin & Lamar.
Excursion to LaGrange—June 11.
Board—Berron House.
Catoosa Springs and Kennesaw Route.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 8, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Catoosa is booming.

—Flower gardens are blooming.

The days of the worthless cur are numbered.

—At the hotels are quite a number of visitors.

—An Atlanta man is having A Wright good time at Little Rock, Ark.

—The contract for tightening and painting Broad street bridge should be let out.

—Are we ever to have a bridge at the Whitehall crossing.

—One store in this city has sold nearly one hundred croquet sets so far this season.

—Quite a number of the young men of Atlanta will go down to Griffin to-night.

—Nearly all of the summer resorts in this section have bands of music.

—The dog cart will commence airing itself on the 15th instant.

—Cool, sparkling mineral and soda water at Dr. Schuman's on Whitehall street.

—The authorities are cutting down scores of trees that have been adjudged a nuisance.

—The remaining batteries of the Fifth artillery are expected in Atlanta at an early day.

—Kimball's cotton factory is booming right along, and success is now a self-evident fact.

—The peach-drying business will be a failure in Atlanta this season, for reason of the scarcity of fruit.

—The Atlanta amateur minstrels, according to the Macon Telegraph, will give a performance in Macon on the evening of the 17th.

—Two white men were arrested by the police yesterday charged with cheating and swindling. The men claim that they were only trying to jump their boarding houses.

—The Thirteenth infantry are expected here to-day or Monday from New Orleans. They will go into camp near Kimball's residence on Peachtree street.

NEURALGINE.—We again call attention to the unfailing remedy for headache—none should suffer when they can be so easily relieved. HUTCHISON & BRO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

—A moonlight party took possession of Colonel Clark Howell's beautiful country home last evening. The guests were handsomely entertained by the host of the establishment, and a most happy time was had by every one.

—Pay your Taxes—The three per cent discount allowed for paying city tax during June, is an advantage that our people should avail themselves of. The city needs the money to meet July interest, and our citizens are not slow to see the advantage and savine it affords them.

—Dunkane U. Flecher and Herschel V. Hargett, of Georgia, accompanied by John Murdock Barrs, of Florida, members of the Vanderbilt law school, situated at Nashville, Tennessee, en route to their respective homes, are spending a few days in the gate city, and from the cheerfulness displayed by their pleasant faces seem to be forgetting the many monotonies of the past ten months' college life in the great rock city.

Dr. Calhoun's Lecture.

The third lecture in the high school course now in progress, was delivered at the opera house Friday night, by Dr. A. W. Calhoun, the noted optician. His subject was "the eye," and while he treated it in a purely scientific manner, yet he gave to it an attraction that held the close attention of his best cultured hearer. The various parts of the eye and their ordinary disarrangements were beautifully explained. The proper method of taking care of one's eyes, and the causes of disease in eyes were points which made the lecture of great practical value. It was particularly fitted for students, for whose benefit it was made. The proper care of the eyes is a subject which few people understand or think of, and Dr. Calhoun is doing a good work to improve the popular intelligence on this subject.

Mr. Schwartz, the Witness.

In reporting the evidence of Mr. Schwartz, who testified on the part of the defense in the Tye trial, it was stated that he was a Jew. Of course, this was not done for any reason except to explain Mr. Schwartz's manner of taking the oath and his remark that he could not come to court on Saturday. The reporter could have intended it in no other way, for he has the most profound respect for the religion which Mr. Schwartz believes, and to which he and all those of his faith are so admirably true at all times and in all places.

Pretty Wheat.

On Friday we received a bundle of wheat from the farm of J. O. Redwine, Esq., in the southern part of the county. It is of the blue-stem variety, and we are informed that his entire crop is about as good as that sent us. It was cut with a Buckeye table-rake reaper from the house of Harrell & Smith. It does its work well. These gentlemen have had good sales in reapers, and they are giving entire satisfaction.

THE WEB OF WIRE

BETWEEN THE EARTH AND THE SKY.

The Progress of the Electric Miracle—It is Soon from Housetop to Housetop Performing its Wizard Work—The Trouble of Getting the Right of Way.

The work of the telephonic exchange is going bravely on. A day or two ago a new shipment of batteries was received and they justified the putting in of thirty new telephones. These were promptly adjusted and yesterday there were nearly fifty-eight stations regularly at work, as follows:

J. A. Adair, ticket agent W. & A. R. R.
Fair office of N. Ga. Stock & Fair association.
John H. Flynn, master mach'st W. & A. R. R.
Edw. S. Gay, insurance agent.
W. L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general.
L. C. Jones, agent W. & A. R. R.
Phillips & Crew, books and stationery.
P. H. Snook, furniture dealer.
J. W. Renfroe, state treasurer.
Sam'l W. Smal', editor CONSTITUTION.
Sisson & Harrison, printers.
Perine Brown, res.
B. W. Wrenn, Kimball house office,
H. I. Kimball, res.
Kimball house store room,
W. B. Cleves, res., Dr. F. F. Taber, J. F. Alexander, T. M. Clarke & Co.,
Capitol building,
Street-car stables
Governor's mansion,
E. S. Geay
Henry W. Grady, res., Constitution office,
A. L. & T. A. Holbrook, R. A. Hemphill,
Dr. W. F. Westmoreland,
W. A. Hemphill, res.,
W. P. Pattillo,
E. P. Howell, res.,
D. W. Appler,
Cotton factory,
Office Central railroad,
Flow factory,
Julius L. Brown, res.,
Rolling mill,
Jos. E. Brown, res., Court house,
P. H. Snook,
Hopkins & Glenn.
J. G. Jeffries, private, Express office,
W. A. Taylor,
Chas. A. Capwell,
M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.,
C. J. Weimeister,
W. J. Ballard,
R. D. Mann,
L. L. Brown,
Drs. Gatchell,
Citizens bank,
Emery's ice house,
W. C. Morrill,
Postoffice,
R. A. Anderson,
Jack & Holland,
Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company
C. A. Capwell, res.
W. H. Patterson, res.

It must be understood that there are enough wires up already to fit nearly one hundred and fifty stations, but there are not enough batteries to supply them. The instruments can be put in rapidly as the batteries arrive at the rate of 30 a day. Additions are being made to the list daily. Over 200 persons have subscribed. We learn that beginning with to-day the central office will be kept open until 12 o'clock nightly and all day long. When the exchange is fairly running, it will be kept open night and day. There has been a good deal of trouble in getting the instruments and batteries adjusted, but all this will be worked out as rapidly as possible. There is improvement in the management daily; and by the time the telephones are all in position the exchange will be working smoothly.

A MORE PATIENT MAN THAN JOB.

One of the greatest troubles experienced is in getting the right of way over private houses. There should be no trouble in this respect for the telephonic wire is really as much protection to the house as a lightning rod. But Mr. Henry Coggins, the impressible and good-natured manager of the house-top squads, thus discourses on the subject. Says he:

"I am a more patient man than Job. If I had sores all over me I could stand it, but when I have to climb over house-tops and then beg my way it makes me curse. Here is the way it goes: I call at a house. The lady says she has no objection, but I must see her husband. He is a mile and a half off, but I trot after him. He says he has no objection, but he only rents the house and I must see the owner. The owner lives at West End, but out I go after him. When I find him he says all his business is in the hands of a renting agent, and I must consult him. So off I go after the renting agent. He says he don't care particularly, but I must see the insurance man and see if he is willing. And after looking awhile I find the insurance man is on a jury and I have to wait for him to get out. Oh, if the devil had only known about the telephone business he could have got away with Job easily enough."

TELEPHONIC GOSSIP.

—Mr. Jeffries has been quite sick for the past day or two, but is much better now.

—In the central office there is fitted up a microphone. One of the workmen mashed his fingers the other day and cursed vociferously. He was heard at a dozen residences.

—Augusta is going to have a telephonic exchange, Macon hopes for one, and Montgomery has already started one. Branches will be run from Atlanta to Marietta, Jonesboro and Decatur, certain, and probably to many other towns.

—Very soon Mr. Jeffries will fix up a microphone in the central office and a transmitter in the opera house, and give an invisible concert. The audience will occupy the seats and hear the music perfectly well. The transmitter to be used for this purpose is now coming.

—Col. Jim Warren, at the executive office was told yesterday not to talk so loudly into the telephone. "Ah," said Col. Wm. Howard, "he takes two chances. He is talking by dirt road as well as by wire. If they don't hear him through one, they will hear him over the other."

—A gentleman at an office yesterday had been very much annoyed by idle talks. At last his bell rang, and seizing the instrument, he yelled through it, "Who in the h—ll is that?" He carelessly applied the tube to his ear for an answer. His features froze with horror as he ejaculated, "My Lord, boys, it's my wife!"

—Many of the private residences enjoy almost daily the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Jeffries, the manager's wife, sing and play. In her sitting room is a piano that is placed just beneath a microphone. The music of the instrument and her voice can easily be heard at the telephones throughout the city. A similar instrument will very soon be put in Phillips & Crew's music store, and Mr. Capwell's matchless performances on the organ can be enjoyed.

THE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

What Our Fruit Men Had to Say and Show Yesterday.

The Atlanta pomological society met at the usual hour yesterday at the hall of the state agricultural department. The attendance was considerably better than had been at any meeting held this year. The meeting was called to order by President W. P. Robinson, with Dr. J. S. Newman secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which Dr. Samuel Hape, chairman of the fruit committee, read a report showing the exhibits at the previous meeting. The exhibitions of fruit were considerably better than we have seen at any of the meetings of the society the present year. The fruits exhibited were as follows:

By W. P. Robinson—Peaches: Beatrice, Alexander, Wilder, Red May and Amsden's June. Apples: Yellow May, Red Astrachan, Houghton. Plums: Wild Goose. Cherries: English Morullo and Carnation Morullo. Mr. Robinson also exhibited specimens of blackberries, gooseberries and raspberries.

By J. D. Cunningham—Pears: Doyenne de Ete.

By Dr. S. H. Guild—Peaches: Alexander and Beatrice.

By Dr. Samuel Hape—Peaches: Downing Saunders, Alexander and Honeywell.

By W. A. Bass—Apples: Red Astrachan, Red June. Peaches: Beatrice. Pears: Doyenne de Ete.

By T. L. Langston, a specimen of Japan plum. Nearly all of the fruits exhibited showed signs that convinced every one that the insects had been at work upon them.

M. W. Johnson offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed and spread upon the minutes:

Whereas, Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has in His unerring wisdom seen proper to remove from our midst, Rev. O. Rockwell, a member of this society; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Pomological society, that in his death we have lost one of our most active, prompt and zealous members, a Christian gentleman and a worthy citizen, and that we hereby tender our sympathies to his bereaved family in their great loss.

The question of the publication of the proceedings of the society was discussed at some length, after which the following resolution, offered by J. Henry Smith, was adopted.

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of three to consider and propose to the next meeting some plans for enlarging the influence and usefulness of the society, and to preserve and publish such valuable information as may be elicited at our meetings.

B. J. Wilson, J. H. Smith and S. T. Jenkins were appointed as the committee, in compliance with the resolution.

President W. P. Robinson then announced that the next business before the meeting was the election of officers to preside during the ensuing year. Without opposition Dr. Robinson was re-elected president, and B. J. Wilson was made vice-president, with Dr. J. S. Newman secretary and treasurer. Mr. M. W. Johnson was re-elected chairman of the committee on correspondence, and in a like manner was Dr. Hape made chairman of the standing fruit committee.

On motion of B. J. Wilson the following resolution was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned for the purpose of demolishing the fruits on exhibition:

Resolved, That the members of the Atlanta pomological society are hereby requested to pay at the next meeting of this society, next Saturday, June 14th, their annual dues of one dollar each, the year commencing June 1st, 1879.

After further discussion of the means of increasing the usefulness of the society it adjourned.

THE SAM HILL CASE.

It Will not Come to Trial Until Wednesday Morning.

When the case of the State vs. Samuel H. Hill, for the murder of John R. Simmons, was called on Monday last a week, it was adjourned over until to-morrow on account of the sudden illness of a female witness. The public has all along anticipated that the trial would begin in the morning and proceed to a conclusion.

It appears that certain exigencies of business require that the court should be otherwise occupied during Monday and Tuesday, and as a consequence the Hill case will not now be in order until Wednesday morning. At that time it will undoubtedly be sounded and there is nothing in the way of the trial going ahead. Upon the contrary the state is ready and the defendant is anxious to have the question of his guilt or innocence passed upon. Only a pressing necessity carries the case over from to-morrow until Wednesday.

Ice-Cream.

This delicious article, flavored with the most popular extracts, syrups, or fruit, is served daily at the beautiful and cosy cafe and restaurant of Thompson, on Whitehall street. It is a pleasure to see numbers of our citizens, as well as visitors from abroad, daily lingering around the neat and attractive tables in this establishment, for it is worthy of the most generous patronage. The table-linen, crockery and glass ware, commends the house to the public; the attendants are prompt in filling every order, as well as looking after the comfort of guests.

As to the ice-cream, we will only say, Thompson uses none but the very best materials. His cream (genuine cream) is fresh and pure, from the Jersey cattle of Major Edwards, and those of Mr. Cassels, while his apparatus and vessels for manufacturing ice-cream, is carefully looked after by the proprietor.

The Wild Land Committee.

The session of the wild land committee yesterday developed nothing very important, except a continuation of the investigations of the day before. These refer to transactions in Dodge and other southern counties where wild lands abound, and the "sharks" have found prey abundant. Before the committee has finished this part of their work they will probably develop some facts uglier than any yet published. It is proper to say that in none of the frauds and irregularities already discovered has there been the least reflection in reference to Comptroller Goldsmith. His conduct as a faithful officer, has been apparent. But the wild land system, which has been allowed to run along in Georgia, has evidently been shameful. The report of the committee will show it up.

W. H. Brotherton

Has moved to 88 Whitehall street, adjoining hardware store of McNaught & Scrutchin. He has sixty or seventy thousand dollars worth of dry goods, notions, gent's and boys clothing, boots, shoes. In fact everything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store, which he is closing out at greatly reduced prices. His closing out sale will continue until his magnificent new store at the old stand is completed, which will be about the first of September. Merchants and others wishing goods in his line will save money by getting his prices before purchasing, as he is determined to close the present stock. (Remember the place, 88 Whitehall street.)

A Grand Excursion.

A grand excursion has been arranged to leave Atlanta Wednesday, June 11th, for LaGrange, for the purpose of attending the commencement exercises of the LaGrange female college, which promises to be much more interesting this year than they have ever been. In addition to these attractive exercises there will be a superb military display in LaGrange, upon that day. Four companies have been invited, and it is expected that they will attend. Arrangements have been made by which an elegant barbecue will be served at Harris's grove, near the college grounds. The day promises to be one of rare pleasure, and we are satisfied that the excursionists will come back well pleased with the beautiful little city of LaGrange and her hospitable people.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

By a recent change in the freight arrangements of the Piedmont Air-Line route that line is now bringing freights into Atlanta in less time than any other line between New York and Atlanta. We saw yesterday waybills of freight shipped in New York June 2d at 3 p.m. that were delivered in Atlanta June 7th at 6 a.m.—or in four days and five hours. This sounds almost incredible, and yet the figures can't lie, and there are plenty more of shipments to back it.

But this admirable line goes even further than this. On next Monday a schedule will go into effect that will carry freight between New York and Atlanta in 91 hours, or less than 4 days—being exactly 3 days and 19 hours. This is a magical contrast to the old schedules of 7 to 12 days, and to the present schedule of 6 to 10 days. It is hardly less swift than the express.

The Air-Line road deserves a heavy patronage at the hands of the people of Georgia. Its policy is liberal, high-toned and progressive. Our merchants should stand by it. There is no need of waiting a week or two weeks for freight any longer. The Piedmont Air-Line is now thoroughly equipped for the carrying trade, and it guarantees to satisfy its patrons and give them their goods in half the time of the old schedules. The time from Boston made by this line is the fastest on record, being from 6 to 7 days only. Give the Piedmont a trial.

Invitation for South Carolina Press Convention to Visit Atlanta.

Yesterday, Mayor Calhoun had a conference with Colonel G. J. Foreacre, superintendent of the Atlanta and Charlotte railroad, and determined to send a committee to Spartanburg on Tuesday, the 10th inst., to invite the South Carolina press convention to Atlanta, and the committee will leave by the A. & C. R. R. at four o'clock on Tuesday, and return on Wednesday night at 10:30. We are requested by the mayor to state that he has not had time to consult the persons named on the committee, and does not know that they can all go. He would be pleased to have them inform him on Monday, so he can arrange their tickets. The following is a list of the committee:

W. L. Calhoun, mayor, J. H. Martin, Geo. Winship, E. P. Howell, Aaron Haas, Ben. E. Crane, W. B. Cox, G. W. Adair, T. P. Westmoreland, R. D. Spalding, Wm. Markhum, John A. Fitten, J. F. Alexander, John Keely, Clint Taylor, Amos Fox, J. F. Redd, Daniel Pittman, G. R. Boaz, J. N. Dunn, W. O. Jones, W. H. Selden.

The members of the press convention will come to Atlanta on next Thursday or Friday. The time will be fixed definitely when the committee goes to Spartanburg. Messrs. Scoville, Selden & Co., of the Kimball house, will invite the visiting members of the press to dine with them on the day they arrive. They will, during the day, be carried around the city. They will remain only one day in the city.

Deal Gently with the Stomach.

If it proves refractory, mild discipline is the thing to set it right. Not all the nauseous draughts and boluses ever invented can do half as much to remedy its disorders as a few wineglassfulls—say, three a day—of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will afford it speedy relief, and eventually banish every dyspeptic and bilfous symptomtick headache, nervousness, sallowness of the complexion, fur upon the tongue, vertigo, and those many indescribable and disagreeable sensations caused by indigestion, are too often perpetuated by injudicious dosing. An immediate abandonment of such random and ill advised experiments should be the first step in the direction of a cure; the next step the use of this standard tonic alterative, which has received the highest medical sanction and won unprecedented popularity.

june3 d3t wed fri sun wkyjune10

—Prof. Sayer's Long and Short Hip-braces, Club-foot braces and Jury-mast with extension for treatment of Spinal Curvatures, at Dr. J. W. Gurley's Southern Surgical Institute, 67 Whitehall street.

3 june3 d3t tues sun tues mid col

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.

67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

Out of Work.

There be those who say that there need be none unemployed—that there is work for all, if they will but do it. What we say is, let every one who has a cough or cold take Hall's Balsam at once. It is the only reliable remedy, that never fails to cure.

70 june4 d&w1w

John Keely,

"The Leader of Low Prices in Atlanta,"

Is now in New York for the express purpose of attending the long promised "Clearing out Sales" of this season's accumulation of goods.

LOOK OUT FOR
REAL BARGAINS!
BONA FIDE BARGAINS!
STARTLING BARGAINS!

All the imitations that can be started fall short of the genuine article. This is the only business which is conducted strictly upon the principles which distinguish it.

BARGAINS!!! BARGAINS!!!

Nothing but Bargains for the Balance of the Season!

This store is to be kept crowded with customers clear to the end of this season. How? By its being kept "crowded" with good goods at less than most merchants pay for them.

Purchasers will do well, even through the coming week, to call and examine goods and prices, for goods will be arriving daily and he is determined not to purchase goods at this season except he can get them for half price.

His purchases will be made for Cash, and all the discounts secured, and thereby giving him the advantage of placing goods before purchasers at a merely nominal advance upon invoice price.

N. B.—5,000 yards beautiful Printed Muslin 4½c. yard.

10,000 yards best grade Muslins, beautiful patterns, 5c. yard.

Immense piles of New Goods, and wonderfully low prices will be the motto at

June8 1t JOHN KEELY'S.

Ladies' new style Collars and Cuffs received by express on yesterday.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

Twenty-eight Parlor Suits,

From $25 up, which we are bound to sell. Now is the time to furnish your parlors at your own prices. Ives & Thomas, 42 and 44 Whitehall street. june 8 d1t

Save money by buying your Dry Goods of the enterprising firm of Austell & Mangum, at 26 and 28 Marietta street.

673 june8 1t.

50 Dresses and French Dressed Suits

—all new styles. The cheapest ever brought to this market. Ives & Thomas, 42 and 44 Whitehall street. june8 d1t

Silks, Grenadines, Buntings, and other seasonable Dress goods, at attractive prices.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

673 june8 1t.

Furniture! Furniture!!

The largest stock in the market, embracing everything in the line. Ten per cent. cheaper than other houses. Ives & Thomas, 42 and 44 Whitehall street. june8 d1t

Ladies, misses, and children's Newport Ties and Slippers, direct from the manufacturers this week. Call and see them.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

Fans 5 cents; Fans $10.
Parasols 10 cents; Parasols $10.
Gloves 15 cents; Gloves $2.
Hose 10 cents Hose $3.
Veilings, Ribbons, Ties, Ruchings, etc., at popular prices.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

673 june8 1t.

Fine Dress Shirts.

The Manhattan are the best made in the United States. Try them.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

673 june8 1t.

"FOWLER'S FLY FANS."

No Home, No Hotel or Restaurant complete without them. Mellville Fruit Jars, Seth Thomas Clocks, Champion Ice Cream Freezers, Balloon Fly Traps, Rogers's Cutlery, all known to be the best in the world, at manufacturers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Freight and delay avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO., Crockery and China Merchants.

547 nov28 dly 1o'1

White goods for the millions. Lawns, Nainsooks, Organdies, Suisse, Cambrics, etc., just received.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

673 june3 1t.

The Surprise Store.

The large advertisement of the surprise store in this issue shows what that great establishment has on hand. Such a stock of dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, dress goods and other things is seldom seen outside of the great cities. This enterprising concern occupy almost one-third of a big block, filling three stores on Whitehall street. The house has made its present reputation by a system of cheap prices and the perfect satisfaction given to all purchasers. Call and see the surprise store and all it contains at Nos. 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall street.

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Real Linen Lawns and French Organdies, beautiful new patterns.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

673 june8 1t.

Just received another large lot of those beautiful linen buggy robes, at $1.25.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

673 june8 1t.

The Churches To-Day.

Church of Christ, Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd streets—Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school 9:15 a.m.; A. C. Bruce, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Seats free.

Sixth Baptist church, on West Hunter street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. Roberts, and at 8:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 4:30 p.m.

Sixth Methodist church, corner Merritt's avenue and Peachtree street—Rev. W. A. Candler, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; J. D. Cleaton, superintendent.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street—Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Class meeting at 9:00 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 4 p.m.; J. C. Courtney, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p.m. Sunday-school teachers' meeting Friday at 6 p.m.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Hunter and Bell streets—Rev. W. A. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3:30 p.m.

German Lutheran church—Rev. J. G. Reitz, pastor. Divine services at 10:30 a.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

First Congregational church, colored, corner of Collins and Houston streets—Rev. S. S. Ashley, pastor. Preaching at 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Seats free.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m and 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. Class-meetings Monday at 8:15 p.m. and Friday at 4 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8:15 p.m. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce's chapel, Rawson street, at 4:00 o'clock p.m.; E. R. Chamberlin, superintendent. Seats free. All invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited.

Y. M. C. A.—Prayer-meeting at Young Men's Christian association hall, 68 Whitehall street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. All are invited.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. All are invited to attend.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8:15 p.m. the pastor.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. C. R. Vaughn, D.D., pastor. Services at the usual hours morning and night. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m.; D. A. Beatty, superintendent. Usual weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner of Walton and Spring streets—Rev. C. J. Wingate, rector Serviceby Bishop Beckwith.

Evans Chapel—Rev. D. D. Cox, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. conducted by Governor Colquitt, in the interests of the Sabbath-school. Parents and children and the public generall are urged to attend. Preaching at night by the pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p.m.

Marietta Street M.E. church.—S A. Winsor, pastor. Bishop Haven will deliver his sermon on "Two Greek Books on the Life Beyond." Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street.—Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-school 9:30 a.m.; W. A. Moore, superintendent. Divine services by the pastor at 11 a.m. and 8:15 All invited.

David H. DoCherty.

We scarcely pick up a paper to read of late, but what the first thing that meets our eye is the startling announcement of some one closing out, "The entire stock must be sold! Selling out regardless of price! and all such stuff!" I will merely say that I do not approve of such sensational announcements, but wish to say to the public that before moving into my new rooms—which are now being fitted up for me—that it is my desire to reduce my stock as much as possible, and in order to do this I propose offering my stock at much less prices than I have heretofore been selling at. I am not offering a mere handful of goods, of the odds and ends of an old rubbish stock, but can assure you that my stock is all fresh and stylish and comprises all the newest novelties to be found in the market. In order that my lines may not become broken I am ordering new goods daily, and if you will be kind enough to call and examine my stock, I will satisfy you that I am determined to sell the goods if figures and facts will move them.

81 june8 d&w1t D. H. DoCHERTY.

John Keely:

How the stirring individual whose name heads this article, won his reputation is too well known to admit of a question. Why, John Keely and low prices are so closely allied in sense, that if one were to read his name upon a hotel register, they would look for the natural appendage of low prices.

Well, after all, his idea of business is correct. He never claims that people who visit his store should trade with him on account of friendship, acquaintance, nor anything save the merits of the goods and prices, and while he sees that even the humblest person visiting his store is treated with the utmost politeness, he seems to be aware that this can be accomplished without descent to anything like "fawning." The principle in trade of being courteous to all, obsequious to none, has been established too long to admit of a doubt as to its correctness, and if purchasers wish to meet with liberal treatment, straightforward dealing, uniform politeness, and prompt, business like attention, they can rely upon finding all of that at John Keely's. Probably no man in the south knows his business better, and certainly no one has conducted a large business more successful than he.

He is now in New York. Just think of the courage which is necessary to impel a man to buy goods in June, and remember too, that he does not buy a teaspoonful when he goes. He it is who has been so often reported for obstructing the sidewalk with goods, and we predict that on his return, there will be a case made against him for his (usual after such trips) littering of the sidewalk with merchandise. It just takes that sort of thing, however, to run his immense business. Thirty odd clerks, worked up to the point of complaining in the summer drouths is a large business, yet it is growing! growing! growing! Go to John Keely's when you want good goods cheap! cheap!

Ladies' and Misses' Spinal-braces at Dr. Gurley's Southern Surgical Institute, 67 Whitehall street.

3 june3 d3t tues sun tues

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Hydro-Galvanic Baths

Are universally admitted by the highest medical authorities to be the best and most powerful agent in treatment of diseases of the nervous system, at Dr. J. W. Gurley's Southern Surgical Institute, 67 Whitehall street. 3 june3 d3t tues sun tues top c

Everybody knows that Lieberman, the trunk man, is reliable and does good work at low prices. june8 1t.

—BEFORE buying tickets to famous Summer Resorts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, Fort Benton, Black Hills, or any other point North or Northwest of St. Louis, send for the "Free Guide Book" and low rates of the Palace Steamers of the Mississippi.

JAS. A. LYON,
General Ticket Agent,
37 mar23 d3m sun thur St. Louis, Mo.

It is an established fact that the Atlanta trunk factory have a larger variety of Trunks, Satchels and Valises than any other house in the city. 92 Whitehall street. june8 1t.

LIEBERMAN, the Trunk man, 92 Whitehall street.

The old system of selling furniture on credit has proved a failure. I confine myself strictly to cash both buying and selling. By so doing I have built up a prosperous business which is increasing monthly. If you want anything in the furniture line and have the cash call and see me. You will get more value for your money than from any other house in the state.

JOHN D. STOCKER,
85 Whitehall and 92 Broad street.
june8 1t.

If you contemplate buying a trunk or satchel, you will be benefitted by first calling at the Atlanta trunk factory, 92 Whitehall. june8 1t.

LIEBERMAN, the Trunk man, 92 Whitehall street.

Trunk Hardware. Huzza's, corner Alabama and Pryor. june8 1t

The New Exchange.

The information and facilities being offered by Cummings & Co., produce and cotton exchange merchants, (and others engaged in the same business) gives facilities equal to any city in our southern country. In fact, places our trading community almost on the same footing as if they were in New York or Chicago. A visit by those interested to Cummings & Co.'s exchange would pay. And others of our enterprising merchants and brokers are doing all they can to build up Atlanta's commerce.

Just Received,

A fresh invoice of those elegant White Marseilles and Duck Vests, at 75 cents, at

EISEMAN BRO'S,
june8 1t 55 Whitehall street.

LIEBERMAN, the Trunk man, 92 Whitehall street.

As the extreme hot weather is now upon us it would be advisable to keep cool by buying thin clothing at

EISEMAN BRO'S,
june8 1t 55 Whitehall street.

Huzza repairs valises, corner Alabama and Pryor. june8 1t

Town Talk.

Messrs. J. F. Burke & Co., proprietors Georgia Spice Mills, Atlanta Ga.

GENTLEMEN: I have made a Chemical Examination of Biscuits made with your "Town Talk" Baking Powder, and find no deleterious or unwholesome substance in the same. Very respectfully, WM. J. LAND, State chemist, member American chemical society, member New York academy of s